The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. 1 NO. 179. BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29 1913. ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES
FROM BOMBAY FOR
MARSEILLES & LONDON,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT
BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	......	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan.. ..	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	......	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
*1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	......	..
8th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
15th ..	Arabia ..	8000	......	..
22nd ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
29th ..	Mantua ..	11000	......	..
6th Dec.	Arcadia ..	7000	Medina....	12500
13th ..	Caledonia	8000	......	..
20th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
27th ..	Persia ..	8000	......	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	10500
10th ..	Delta ..	8000	......	..
17th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ..	Arabia ..	8000	......	..
31st ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	......	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
21st ..	Caledonia .	8000	......	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	......	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	......	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	......	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	......	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	......	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	......	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	......	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	......	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
„ LONDON ..	„ 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits. China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

amer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	29th Sept.	10th Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	[illegible]936	19th Octr	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	580	6th Nov	28th Nov

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

Indian Newspaper Co.,

LIMITED,
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN.

THE HON. SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA, K.C.I.E.

DIRECTORS.

THE HON. MR. CHIMANLAL SETALVAD
SIR BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA, KT.
S. R. BOMANJI, ESQ.
RUSTAM K. CAMA, ESQ.
JEHANGIR B. PETIT, ESQ.
PURSHOTTAMDAS THACKERDAS, ESQ.
H. S. DIKSHIT, ESQ.
SALEBHAI C. BARODAWALLA, ESQ.,
W. A. CHAMBERS, ESQ.
CHUNILAL D. SARAIYA, ESQ.
BHAISHANKER NANABHAI, ESQ.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan..	....
City of Birmingham ..A&C	7475*	23rd Feb..	21st Feb ..
City of Calcutta ..A&C	7[illegible]*	12th Mar..	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall A	5[illegible]	21st Mar..	....
City of Manchester A&C	5551	....	25th Mar .
City of Paris A&C	9242*	13th April.	11th April.
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore ..A&C	6375	....	29th April
City of Birmingham ..A&C	7475	7th May..	25th May..

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles' ..	578	89	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	48	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	6	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employers, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

FUNDS exceed.........£19,031,200

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,552

FIRE, LIFE MARINE, PROFITS AND Motor Car Insurance.

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

C. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary,
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents,
Hummum St., Fort.
BOMBAY.

SAVING TOILET TIME.

"I find it is quickly absorbed by the skin, and spreads easily, which is a great advantage, especially when one is in a hurry," writes a lady, of Pomeroy Day Cream. To cool and cleanse the face, and protect the complexion from roughness, many ladies are using this refreshing cream. It is safer to use than soap and water, as it does not dry up the skin, but, on the contrary, cleanses the pores, and gives a delightful smooth suppleness, which is a great protection against wrinkles. Pomeroy Day Cream has a refined, evanescent perfume, and although quickly absorbed contains no grease. It is very effectual in preventing objectionable shininess of the face when a hot room Order books supplied gratis on application.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,
LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LHASA	2184,	Mon. 29th Sept.	11 a.m.	†P.D. & C.M.
KASARA ..	1195,	Th. 2nd Oct.	9 a.m.	‡ C. M.
LINGA ..	2185,	Fri. 3rd Oct.	* 6 a.m.	Direct.

† Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡ Cutch Mandvie.
* Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(weekly).

S.S. "KASARA" 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 2nd October, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(*Weekly.*)

S.S. "BARALA" 3,148 tons, on Tuesday 30th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Duhai Bahrein, Bushire Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PENTAKOTA..	3418	Thursday, 2nd October.
†PUNDUA ..	3306	„ 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	„ 30th October.
†PURNEA ..	3306	„ 13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagao Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, Nicol Road near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

29th September, 1913.
161

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND AND SON,
BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Mahamadi Mahal, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

LATEST MEDICAL BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Latham and English: System of Treatment. By Many Writers. 4 vols.	63	0
Guiteras: Urology. The Diseases of the Urinary Tract in Men and Women. 2 vols.	37	8
The Practitioner's Encyclopaedia of Medicine and Surgery in all its Branches. By Murphy	21	14
Sajours: Analytical Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine. 7th Edition. 8 vols. Vols. I and II ready. Each.	21	12
Wilson: Medical Diagnosis	18	12
Emerson: Clinical Diagnosis	15	12
Fuch: Textbook of Ophthalmology	18	12
International Clinics. 4 vols. for 1912.	26	4
Witthau: Manual of Toxicology ...	22	8
Adami: Principles of Pathology. 2 vols.	45	0
Delafield and Prudden: Text-Book of Pathology.	18	12
French: Differential Diagnosis of Main Symptoms	22...	8
Hutchison and Collier: Index of Treatment.	15	12
Choyce: System of Surgery. 3 vols. each	15	12
Martindale and Westcott: Extra Pharmacopia. 2 vols.	15	12
Berkeley and Bonney: Text Book of Gynaecological Surgery	18	12
Thomson: Diseases of Nose and Throat.	18	12
Woodhead: Practical Pathology ...	12	0
Hare: Text Book of Practical Therapeutics.	15	12
Kerr: Operative Midwifery	15	12
Chapin and Pisek: Diseases of Infants and Children	13	8
Max-Finhorn: Diseases of the Stomach.	13	8
Birnbaum and Blacker: Malformation of the Foetus.	12	2

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

CLEANING, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become, a science and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and ga irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious tastes Try us and be convinced. Price lists on application.

SHOW ROOM.
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
150

BANKING.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches and Agencies:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi (Bombay) Lucknow, Mandvi (Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkur, Surat and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of Dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, Particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LD.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay), Ahmedabad and Gondal.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 10,000,000.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.
160

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the Rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT. AGENCY.

Every description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The "Investors Referee," a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

81, Hummum Street, Fort.
Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

PARTIES SERVED ON CONTRACT.

PRICE LIST AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

83—85, Medows Street and Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia" Telephone No, 42.

SOVEREIGN.

If you are in need of a Sovereign cure for Diabetes, Loss of Memory, Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc., try only

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
A. N. PHARMACY.
Jamnager—Kathiawar, Kalbadevie-Bombay
296

STANDARD OILCO.
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALLS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Rs.	a.	p.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg......	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg...	5	12	2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5	2	2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125. deg	5	0	2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4	14	2	do.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4	5	0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	5	0	do.
do. do. 125. deg (in bulk)	3	11	0	per 8 gale.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.

OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle
FORT, BOMBAY.

SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.

MARRIAGE DOWRIES.

EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.

POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.

LOANS.

The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.

Applications for Agencies invited.

Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.

Full particulars on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and
Madras Presidency.

TELEPHONE No. 2352.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC.'

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Meadows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE SAFETY PIN.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S COLLARS AND TIES.

An evolution of the ordinary household Pin.

Bronze pins have been found in the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, whilst others have been discovered in Egypt with gold or amber heads. The pin head apparently always presented a difficulty and sometimes consisted of a loose ring passed through the eye. Specimens of Safety pins of a pre-historic period have also been found, proving that even this form of fastening is no novelty.

The importation of pins into England was strictly forbidden in 1483, but Queen Catherine (of Aragon) received her supplies from France. They were then expensive luxuries and with the ladies of this period "Pin money" (hence the term of the present day) was a consideration.

An Act of 1543 prohibited the sale of pins unless "double headed" or with "heads fast soldered to the shank." France held the trade until 1626, when Tilsby introduced the manufacture into Stroud in Gloucestershire. The trade spread to London, Bristol and Birmingham in 1636, but it was not until 1817 a machine was patented for making the head, shaft and point in one piece.

The weekly output of pins, principally made in Birmingham, is computed at 500,000,000!

With the ordinary pin, we have but little to do, but we can show you

GOLD SAFETY PINS

in a Variety of designs and values. We have dozens of London made, strong Safety Pins, of 15 carat and 18 carat gold from which to select. Round wire; half round-topped; flat-topped; Platinum-topped; set with pearls or enamelled; with jointed or spring hinges.

Prices from Rs 4- and upwards

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets „	„ 50	„	2-12
Dindigul Torches „	„ 50	„	3—8
Dindigul Rocks „	„ 50	„	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long ...	„ 50	„	2—0

Besides the above good many Brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medows Street, Fort.
Branch: 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand
REFINED COTTONSEED OIL
is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Co., Limited.
HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 2136.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE
Established under the Chairmanship of
THE HON'BLE SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed, Rs. 25,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.

Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
RAHIM JOOSAB & Co. *Secretaries.*

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge........	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

WANTED.

WANTED—Qualified DOCTORS for steamers. Apply sharp to the ARAB STEAMERS, Ltd., 15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—TEACHERS for the "Ornella's School," Poona. Catholic preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Please apply to the Rev. J. BRITO ARANJO, Superior, Ornella's School, Poona City.

WANTED for the M. E. Mission Girls' School at Godhra, Panch Mahals—A Gujarati, Trained, HEAD MASTER. He must know English. Address the MANAGER.

WANTED PAYING GUESTS with or without board. Large rooms E. L. & F., verandahs and bathrooms, opposite Taj Mahal Hotel. Apply Box No. 71 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 0497

WANTED—A qualified NURSE for a Charitable Dispensary for Females and Children at Rander near Surat. Monthly salary Rs. 35 to Rs. 45 with free quarters. Apply personally with original testimonials to HAJI MOHAMED CASSUM MOORAD, 2nd floor, 116, Chakla Street.

WANTED—STUDENTS for Shorthand (Pitman's or Script) Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy taught at reduced rates. Special accommodation for LADIES. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION, 71, Hornby Road.

WANTED for the D. A. V. College an M.A., in History and Economics, to teach these subjects to the College classes. Salary Rs. 150 p. m. Apply with testimonials to

THE SECRETARY,
D. A. V. College Managing Committee
Lahore.

WANTED an influential CHIEF AGENT, for the Victoria Life Insurance Co., Ld., of Calcutta, for the Bombay Presidency. Handsome remuneration to a really competent man. Apply personally between 10 and 12 a.m., to

MR. S. CHATTERJI,
C/o, Punjab Amritsar Hotel.
5, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—An experienced ENGINEER, well-versed in temple repair works. State salary required, with age, religion and qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Sheth Anandji Kallianji, Jhaweriwada. Ahmedabad.

AMBALAL SARABHAI,
HARILAL MANCHARAM.
Managing Representatives.

WANTED—A smart, intelligent and reliable European CARRIAGE and WAGON INSPECTOR for the North-Western Railway. Pay Rs. 230 rising to Rs. 275 per mensem with further prospects. Good Carriage and Wagon experience on an Indian Railway essential. No one over 40 years of age need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to

CARRIAGE and WAGON SUPDT.,
N. W. Railway,
Moghalpura (Punjab).

WANTED for the Sri Pratab College, Srinagar, SENIOR PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS, competent and with experience to teach upto M.A. Standard, Punjab University. Pay of the post is Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 by annual increment of Rs. 25, but special consideration may be given in case of highly qualified applicant. Apply stating age and qualifications to

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION,
Jammu and Kashmir State.
Srinagar, Kashmir.

WANTED three experienced GRADUATES of the Bombay University for the Sukkur High School as under:—

(1) 3rd Assistant on Rs. 80—5—100 per mensem.

(2) 4th Assistant on Rs. 75—5—95 per mensem.

(3) 6th Assistant on Rs. 60—5—80 per mensem.

Preference will be given to experienced Graduates who have passed with Sanskrit as second language and also Secondary Teachers' Examination.

Selected Candidates will be required to bind themselves to serve the Municipality for not less than 3 years, subject to further conditions which Municipality might impose at the time of selection.

Applications to be sent upto 16th October, 1913, to

THE CHIEF OFFICER AND SECRETARY,
School Board, Sukkur.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognized by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

WANTED.

CHRIST CHURCH GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, JUBBULPUR.—The post of MUSIC-MISTRESS and ORGANIST in Christ Church will be vacant in January next. Salary about Rs. 130 per mensem and furnished quarters. Applications with testimonials to be sent to THE CHAPLAIN OF JUBBULPUR.

EUROPEAN NURSE to take charge of small child and infant; in good climate. Apply

MRS. GEOFFREY BINNS,
Rondura,
Watawala, Ceylon.
10177

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World known Bluthner Pianos.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1 Shigram, 1 Mail Coach by Stephens, 1 Saddle. Apply Mr. D. J. REGISTRAR, opposite Police Station, Dadar.

FOR SALE TEAKWOOD hot air CABINET with lamp and tube complete. Original price Rs. 100. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. Apply Box No. 70 "Bombay Chronicle." 0496

FOR SALE—SUNBEAM 1913 Model, 2 speed free engine, 2¾ H.P., Motor Cycle. As good as new. For particulars apply to "B.K.B." care of the Deccan Agency, Sitaram Building, Bombay.

FOR SALE—ONE HYDRO EXTRACTOR in working condition useful for Bleachers and Dyers and for Sugar refiners. For details Apply to the Manager, Khattau Makanji Mills, Byculla. 0487

FOR SALE—A 10 H.P., CROSSLY Oil Engine in perfect condition used only a year. Apply

J. N. SINGH & CO., LD.,
Princess Street, Bombay.
0526

FOR SALE—CLEMENT BAYARD Motor Car, 5 seater, 10 H. P. In perfect order. Cost Rs. 5,000 new only four months ago. Selling for Rs. 4,000. No offers. No brokers. Apply Dr. BOYES, 107, Esplanade Road.

FOR SALE—ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, eleventh edition, in India paper, full sheepskin bound. Offers invited by "B.K.B." care of the Deccan Agency, Sitaram Building, Bombay.

FOR SALE, one 12 H.P., 2 Cylinder De Dion, four seated LANDAULETTE, thoroughly renovated and very smart in appearance. Price Rs. 2,500. Reasonable offers accepted. Apply to

MR. N. P. SHROFF,
C/o Dr. Shivdas,
Empire Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE an Aweling and Porter's STEAM ROAD ROLLER of 8 Nominal Horse Power, weighing ten tons, purchased for Rs. 8,481, in August, 1909. The Boiler has been certified as good, copy of the certificate can be furnished on application to intending purchasers. Apply early to

THE CHAIRMAN,
Municipal Committee,
Ajmer.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT LONAVLA for Cost Price. Owner leaving. Real Bargain. Young Orchard. Flower garden. Water installed. Details from J. H. Hawkins, Lonavla. 0506

MOTOR CYCLE FOR SALE—A 2½ H. P. "MINERVA" in really first class condition. Rs. 475 for quick sale. Only wants seeing. A. J. COLLINGS, Works Manager, A. Hyland, Hughes Road.

SPECIAL OFFER OF MOTOR CYCLES 1913 MODELS. The famous F. N. Motor Cycles, 2½ and 5/6 horse-power, 4 Cylinder, and Single Cylinder. Both models shaft driven and with 2 Speed Gears. Hand Controlled Free Engine Clutch. Two-Lever Carburettors, Bosch Waterproof Magnetos. 4 Cylinder model, as above, packed in crate and f. o. r. Madras. Rs. 900 nett. Single-Cylinder Lightweight models, Rs. 700 net cash. Also 3 only, 4 cylinder, 1913, model complete and in perfect order as above but shop-soiled or demonstration models, offered at specially reduced prices. The above offer will be open only a short time and whilst our stock is being cleared to make room for 1914 models. It will not be repeated under any circumstances. Full particulars and Catalogues from the Sole Indian Agents.

OAKES & Co., LTD.,
Motor Engineers,
Mount Road, Madras.

TO BE LET.

KHANDALA—TO - LET, DIXON VILLE. A furnished Bungalow with eight Rooms and Verandah in large compound for season or longer. Rent very moderate. Apply to A. E. DIXON, 105, Girgaum.

TO LET—Commodious Flat and separate Rooms in Apollo Chambers. Rent moderate terms. Apply to PYRKE'S APOLLO HOTEL.

TO BE LET.

LONAULI—TO LET, large airy Rooms, open to the western breeze, Furnished. For terms apply to PROPRIETOR, Woodlands, Lonauli.

TO BE LET—COMMODIOUS COTTAGE and BUNGALOW at Lanoulie fully furnished. Excellent situation, over looking lake. For rent and particulars apply to Mrs. HARRY BREWIN, 5, Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona.

TO LET—For Europeans, Bank Street, Best Breezy Rooms, bath-room, Kitchen, Electric Light, etc. Rents Rs. 30—45 accordingly. Single Room Rs. 18. Apply sharp NANAVUTY, opposite Bombay Bank.

TO BE LET, THIRD FLAT, Wedderburn House, open on three sides, with balcony, rent moderate. Apply

COWASJEE DADABHOY,
Oppo. Graham.
Parsi Bazar, Fort.

TO BE LET.—A large furnished BUNGALOW with stable, out houses; garden, etc., known as "THE HERMITAGE," two minutes walk from "Santa Cruz" Station, overlooking the sea, fitted with up-to-date requirements. Apply to

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Bankers, Estate & Financial Agents,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

TO BE LET TOP FLOOR, Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Excellent premises for a European firm. Apply

MANAGER,
Cook's Building,
Bombay.

TO BE LET, a very spacious and well-lighted CELLAR, either whole or in two portions, in Carlton House, Outram Road. The situation is central and convenient. For rent and particulars, apply to

MR. MISTRI,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

TO BE LET, from 1st October, spacious, well ventilated FLATS in Rachel Lodge, consisting of large Drawing and Dining Rooms, 3 Bedrooms, etc., fitted with Electric Lights and fans. Open to Westerly breeze. Apply, to

E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort.

TO BE LET—Top and ground Flats, CORONATION MANSION, Dadar, five large ventilated Rooms with Bathrooms and Kitchen; Tram Train and School handy. Apply G. D. SMITH, Dadar.

TO BE LET—From 1st January. "THE CABINS" in Middle Colaba, a commodious and airy upper-storied Bungalow with stables. The entire Bungalow may be had or each floor separately. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.

Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

TO BE LET—A SHOP on Esplanade Road for many years occupied by Messrs. Thomson and Taylor Chemists, who are moving into more suitable premises. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents

Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0523

NOTICE.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the POWER of ATTORNEY held by Ganpatrao Shivrao Kumble from us has been cancelled and no one should deal with him in relation to any of our affairs or business:

A. M. JEEVANJI & Co.
Bombay, 26th September 1913. 0525

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of about 1,678 tons and good Bengal Coal (Jardines, Navigation, Berraree and Kendwadih mixed) ex-s.s. NAWAB and now lying at New Tank Bunder on Plots Nos. 1 (2 heaps), 23 and 31.

Tenders should be submitted to the undersigned by noon on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October.

W. and A. GRAHAM and Co.

THE INDIA AGENCY COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of October, 1913, at 2-30 pm. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' report and audited statements of account for the year ended 30th June 1913.

(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend.

(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

(4) To appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

(5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the chairman.

By order of the Board,
NARANDAS PURSHOTAMDAS and SONS,
Agents,
The India Agency Co., Ld.,
Bombay 24th September 1913.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 4th October 1913, to Saturday, 18th October, 1913, both days inclusive.

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL, COMPANY. LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1913, at the rate of Rs. 30 (Thirty) per Share will be paid on production of Share Certificates on and after MONDAY, the 29th September, 1913, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 42/48, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay between the hours of 12 noon and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on THURSDAY, the 18th September, 1913.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 18th September to THURSDAY the 2nd October, 1913, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
BRADBURY & CO.,
Agents & Managers.
Bombay, 29th September, 1913. 0452

NOTICE.

THE following brick making machinery which is in serviceable condition is for sale at the Nizamabad Jail. The machinery will be available at two thirds of the prices quoted below:—

1. "Two Vertical Pug Mills fitted for bullock Gear Rollers 20" by 18" shaft-diameter with a spare Vertical Pug Mill."

Original Price ....B G. Rs. 640.
Selling Price ....B. G. Rs. 427.

2. "Clay Crushing Mill with horse or bullock Gear Rollers 20" by 18" shafting, Pedastals Couplings, Bevel Wheel pinions, Tug Pole box and one crushing Mill for hand power."

Original Price ....B. G. Rs. 1,000.
Selling Price ....B. G. Rs. 667.

3. "One No. 2 Double action Brick Tile and Pipe Machine with cutting off table for hand Power."

Original Price ....B. G. Rs. 780.
Selling Price ....B. G. Rs. 520.

4. "One Perforated Screen."

Original Price ....B. G. Rs. 50.
Selling Price ....B. G. Rs. 33.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
AND JAILS,
Hyderabad, Deccan.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration Limited to the Trust Property standing in the name of Ladkavahu widow of Lakhmidas Virchand late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant unemployed, deceased but belonging to the estate of Bhimji Lakhmidas ....Deceased.

Jamnabai widow of the said Bhimji Lakhmidas of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant residing at Old Mody Khana within the Fort of Bombay..............Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration Limited to the Trust Property.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fourth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 24th day of Sept.,
1913.

Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI
DINSHAW & Co.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.
AND
Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. North-Western Express. 1.2.3. H.	Down. New Fast Passenger 1.2.3 H.M.	Stations.	Up. North-Western Express. 1.2.3. H.M.	Up. New Fast Passenger 1.2.3 H.M.
21-0	21-45	Dep. Bombay (Colaba) .. Arr.	8-30	6-45
3-30	6-55	Arr. Delhi .. Dep.	60	21-20
2-23	..	Arr. Meerut Cantt.. Dep.	2-11	..
-27	..	Arr. Saharanpur .. Dep.	23- 5	..
9- 7	..	Arr. Lahore .. Dep.	20-20	..
15-50	..	Arr. Rawalpindi .. Dep.	13-32	..
20-13	..	Arr. Peshawar Cantt. Dep.	8-48	..

B. C. G. WOOD,
Ag., General Traffic Manager.
250

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 to 8: (8-30 to 9-30: pictures only).

12 MARVELLOUS JAPS 12.

Direct from the Imperial Theatre, Tokio and just going to Europe on tour.

Acrobats Contortionists Equibrists	The Human Aeroplanes	Globe, Ladder and Wire-walkers.

Remarkable
FEATS OF DARING.

Don't fail to see "PROTEA."

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

THE RENOWED Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment, at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.

If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES BAZAARS, etc. 0470

THACKER & Co. Ld.
BOOKSELLERS &c. BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC MEDICINE.

	Rs.	a.
A System of Hygenic Medicine, or the only rational way of Treating Disease. By T. R. Allinson. Ex. L.R.C.P., Ed. &c. Author of "Rheumatism, its Cause and Cure" Seventh edition	7	14
Mind and Health: The mental factor and suggestion in treatment, with special reference to Neurasthenia and other common nervous disorders. By Edwin Ash, M.D. Lond.	2	3
The Family Doctor. A Dictionary of Domestic Medicine and Surgery, especially adapted for Family use. By Edmund Barett, with many original illustrations.	2	10
The Doctor at Home and Nurse's Guide-Book. Edited by George Black, M.B. Edin. Illustrated with coloured and photographic plates.	3	12
The Treatment of Disease by Physical Methods. By Thomas Stretch Dowse, M.D. Abd., F.R.C.P...........	6	9
Mental depression. Its cause and Treatment: based on modern medical reform science and successful practical experience, lucidly explained for the purpose of self-treatment without medicine. By Richard J. Ebbard.	2	3
Dyspepsia and Costiveness. Their Cause and Cure. Based on modern medical reform science and successful practical experience, lucidly explained for the purpose of self-treatment without medicine. By Richard J. Ebbard.	2	3
The Bedrock of Health. Based on the Anti-Collaemic Radical cure of Diseases and chronic disorders. By Richard J. Ebbard and F. W. Vogt.	5	11
Mental Medicine: A Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Medical Psychology. By Rev. W. F. Evans.	4	13
Dr. Foote's Home Cyclopaedia of Popular Medical, Social and Sexual Science. By Edward B. Foote M.D.	7	0
Health Through Diet. A Practical Guide to the Uric-Acid Free Diet. Founded on eighteen years' personal experience. By Kenneth G. Haig, L.R.C.P. Lond. M.R.C.S. Eng. With the advice and assistance of Alexander Haig, M.A., M.D. Oxon.	3	1
Medical Hints for Hot Climates. and for those out of reach of Professional Aid. By Charles Heaton.	1	8
Perpetual Health. How to secure a New Lease of Life by the exercise of Will-Power. By P.M. Heubner and F. W. Vogt. Fourth edition.	2	3
My Water-Cure. As Tested through more than thirty years. and described for the healing of disease and the preservation of health. By Sebastian Kneipp. With illustrations. Translated by A. De F. Fourth edition.	2	10

Thacker & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD. To-night! Tel. No. 1271.

The Greatest Detective Drama Ever Produced.

5000 Feet Long—4 Parts.

PROTEA

A GREAT SENSATIONAL ECLAIR SUBJECT.

A film that surpasses even the famous **ZIGOMAR** series. Produced by the same Artistes that took part in the **ZIGOMAR** productions.

THIS FILM WILL BE THE TALK OF BOMBAY.

Don't fail to see it! The chance of a lifetime!

3 SHOWS: *of 1½ Hours.*

6-45 to 8-15: 8-30 to 10: 10-15 to 11-45.

***PRIZE SHOWS**—Saturday, & Sunday 5 to 6-30.*

300

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 29th September 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo St., Fort, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture of a European gentleman:—Wardrobe, cupboard, dining table, dinner waggon, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, chairs, crockery-ware, etc.

By order of the Postmaster-General:—Unserviceable goods such as canvas, and drill bags, leather delivery and cash bags, etc., etc.

The property of a deceased Parsee Gentleman:—Good collection of old and seldom obtainable Silver coins. Good opportunity for coin collectors.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Several Gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 light rubber-tyred Victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF PHOTO AND DRAWING MATERIALS, PICTURE POST CARD, CHRISTMAS CARDS, BINOCULARS OF BEST-MAKE AND SHOP FURNITURE, ETC., lying in the Shop, lately occupied by Messrs. Babajee Sukharam & Co., Insolvents, situate opposite The Alexandra Cinematograph Theatre, at Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

By order of the Concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-named place TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 30th Instant and WEDNESDAY 1st October, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), each day, the Photo and Drawing materials, Picture Post Cards, Christmas Cards, Binoculars of best-make, Cameras with lances and Shop furniture, etc., in small lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

24 FULL PRESS BALES ANJAR COTTON (damaged by sea-water).

Under instructions from the Agent of the Underwritting Association of London, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at K. shed near Dry Dock, Prince's Dock, TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 30th instant at 4 p.m.

Per s. s. NETRAVATI.

G. D. 24 F. P. Bales Anjar Cotton (seawater damaged).

A deposit of 50 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioners.
Bombay, 29th September, 1913. 251

THE
Anglo-Indian Empire League.

OFFICES: WHEELER'S BUILDINGS.
3RD FLOOR, 218 HORNBY ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY.

[Telephone No. 1133.]

Patron.

The Rt. Revd. Edwin James Palmer M.A., D.D. The Lord Bishop of Bombay

President-in-Council.

James McDonald Esqr., J. P. Hony Presidency Magistrate (on leave).

Offg. President-in-Council.

Henry Alfred Handley Payne Esqr., Solicitor (Messrs. Payne & Co).

Membership strictly confined to Europeans and Anglo-Indians.

OBJECTS: Promotion of the intellectual, moral, social and industrial advancement of the communities.

EMPLOYMENT & BUREAU & REGISTRY OFFICE for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in need of employment. All trades supplied with clerks, typists, tutors governess, etc., etc. Employers of Labour may rely on us implicity, supplying them with the best class of employees obtainable.

Office Hours: 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

Further particulars from
THE HONY. SECRETARY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld. ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 275, Hornby Road, Next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

GENUINE CARARA
MARBLE STATUARY

A few select pieces at
English Prices.

PREMIER ART SALON,
Navasari Building,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Rowlands' Kalydor

Makes your skin soft and smooth.

You can easily have a clear, velvety, healthy complexion if you use

Rowland's
Kalydor

"For Your Skin."

This world-famous preparation quickly removes freckles, redness, roughness, cutaneous eruptions, and other disorders of the skin. Perhaps you know how unpleasant it is to suffer from these skin troubles—but whether you do or not, you should always have a bottle of Rowland's Kalydor handy and use it night and morning. Get it from your chemist. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London, E.C. Sold by stores and chemists. Ask for Rowland's Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations.

THE MOTOR UNION Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone: 2352.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

GOOD SPIRIT!

BUCHANAN'S

"BLACK & WHITE"

AND

"Red Seal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS,

September, 27th.

S. S. City of Lahore	Mc.Fee	Liverpool Sept 3
S. S. Chakrata	Smith	Middlesbrough August 15
S. S. Baralong	Swinney	Durban August 21
S. S. Lakonia	Mitchell	Glasgow June 19
S. S. Wachtfels	Huper	Hamburg August 23
S. S. Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi Sept 25
S. S. Bankura	Whytehead	Busreh Sept 17

S. S. of Lahore.—The City Line steamer City of Lahore, 4,471 tons, Captain C. McFee, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, which port she had left on September 3rd with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakrata.—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chakrata, 3,641 tons, Captain W. B. Smith, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Middlesbrough, which port she had left on August 15th with a general cargo.

S. S. Baralong.—The steamer Baralong, 2,661 tons, Captain G. Swinney, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Durban, which port she had left on August 21st with balast.

S. S. Lakonia.—The steamer Lakonia, 3,046 tons, Captain W. Mitchell, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Glasgow, which port she had left on June 19th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Wachtfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Wachtfels, 3,627 tons, Captain F. Huper, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Hamburg, which port she had left on August 23rd with a general cargo.

S. S. Lhasa.—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on September 25th with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Bankura.—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Bankura, 1,899 tons, Captain T. B. H. Whytehead, arrived in the harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on September 17th with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURES.

September, 27th.

S. S. Inverkip	Glasson	Antwerp and Amsterdam
S. S. Salsette	Vine	Aden
S. S. Strathmore	Mc. Mohan	Philadelphia
S. S. Caboto	Pelligrim	Calcutta
S. S. Caspian	Wright	Hull
Sept 28th		
S. S. Bulgarian	Prince	Davies Hamburg and Dunkirk
S. S. Subader	Crebbin	Calcutta
S. S. Ehrenfels	Weyhansen	Calicut
S. S. Galavale	Scearf	Calcutta
S. S. Trifels	Eggert	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Saturday.—

Steamer	Dargai	for	Hamburg etc.
"	Baralong	for	Liverpool etc.

SATURDAY, September 27th 1913.

P. DOCK

Shed. Steamer	Capt.	Agents.
A Vorwaerts	Clienak	A. L. S. N. & Co
B. Nordmark	Lining	W. & A. G. & Co.
C & R Risalder	Tomos	T. M. & Co
D. & E. India	Falbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
F. Ariosto	Booth	J. F. & Co
K. Istrar	Jacob	T. M. & Co
P. Itonus	Piegott	M. M. & Co

V. DOCK

1. Pentakota	Stewarr	M. Mi & Co
2. Circassia	McLean	W. & A. G & Co
4. Aleppo	Jones	J. F. & Co
6. Gablonz	Gillhuber	A. L. S. N. & Co
8. Sutton Hall	Jenkins	K. N. & Co
10 & 11. Monarch	Clare	W. & A G. & Co
12 & 13. Egypt	Summers	P. & O. S. N. Co

M. W. D. D.

Budrie	Fisher	Arab Stmrs. Co

H. W. P. D.

Indravati	Esmail	B. S. N. & Co
Mahanadi	Ahmed	B. S. N. & Co

S. S. Inverkip.—The steamer Inverkip, 2,805 tons, Captain A. S. G. Glasson, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp and Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

S. S. Salsette.—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. F. Vine, sailed on Saturday for Aden, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Strathmore.—The steamer Strattmore, 2,805 tons, Captain R. McMohan, sailed on Saturday for Philadelphia, with a cargo of Manganese ore.

S. S. Cabato.—The V. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Cabato, 2,845 tons, Captain A. Pelligrim sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Caspian.—The steamer Caspian, 2,307 tons, Captain W. Wright, sailed on Saturday for Hull, with a general cargo and pasengers.

S. S. Bulgarian Prince.—The steamer Bulgarian Prince, 3,128 tons, Captain J. Davis, sailed on Sunday for Hamburg and Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S. S. Subadar.—The Asiatic Coy.'s steamer Subadar, 3,087 tons, Captain H. J. Crebbin, sailed on Sunday, for Calcutta, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ehrenfels.—The Hansa Line steamer Ehrenfels, 2,780 tons, Captain B. Weyhansen, sailed on Sunday for Calicut, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Trifels.—The Hansa Line steamer Trifels, 2,970 tons, Captain F. Eggert, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Galavale.—The steamer Galavale, 2,441 tons, Captain E. Scarf, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta, with balast.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co
Aviemoor	Koefod	T. Jiwandas
Bankura	Whytehead	M. M. & Co
Baralong	Swinney	W. & A. G. & Co
Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co
Chakrata	Smith	M. M. & Co
City of Lahore	Mc. Fee	K. N. & Co
City of Colombo	Hamafored	K. N. & Co
Dargai	Donovan	
Geddington Court	Gleghow	P. & O. S. N. Co
Hosainee	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Isramr	Hugnes	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannan	T. M. & Co
Kola	inert	M. M. & Co
Lhasa	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Lakonia	Mitchell	
Stratngarv	Nem	W. & A. G. & Co
Schwarzenfels	Ketnwien	T. M. & Co
Sutherland	Longstaff	The Bombay Co
Wachtfels	Huper	W. & A. G. & Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Sept. 2J.

226. *Semaphore Class.*—The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters on Tuesday and Friday next at 6-30 P. M.

227. *Gun Drill No. 1 & 2 Coy.*—Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will parade at Colaba North on Saturday the 4th October 1913, at 5-30 P. M for 7-5 inch Gun Drill.

Dress:—Khaki with Helmets.

228. *Educational Lectures.*—The following is published for information:—Captain J. Mc L. G. Taylor, Station Staff Officer, Bombay will deliver a lecture on Tuesday 30th instant at 7-15 P. M. at the R. G. A. Lecture Room. Subject —Martial Law. War rights on Land. Officers and Members of Volunteer Corps are invited to attend. Dress:—Plan Clothes.

(Sd) A. D. Curtis Lieut, R. G. A.
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W.-L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Sept. 29

940. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A. M. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

941. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, on Tuesday the 30th Instant at Head-Quarters at 6-45 P. M.

942. *Parade.*—The parade for "G" Company to-day Monday the 29th Instant is cancelled.

943. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 1st proximo at 7-30 A.M. at Head-Quarters, Council Road. Dress. Mufti. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters, Council Road, every Friday at 6-30 P.M.

944. *Lecture.*—In accordance with Brigade Order No. 194 dated 23rd July 1913, Captain J. Mc. L. G. Taylor, S. S. O. Bombay, will give a lecture on the 30th Inatant at the R. G. A. Lecture Room at 7-15 P. M. Subject.-Martial Law. War Rights on Land. All Officers and members of volunteer Units are invited to be present. Dress.-Plain Clothes.

(Signed) F. H. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

DAILY WEATHER REPOTR.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at Rawalpindi and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air continues considerably drier than usual. Day temperature remains much above the average. Night temperature is in defect at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in large defect at most places in Rajputana where night temperature is higher than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot records 0.17" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in Cutch and west Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded in the remaining districts. Humidity is normal or slightly below the average. Temperature is nearly equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Bombay records 0.17" of rain with thunder and lightning. Skies continue moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature emain normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen; Poona has had 0.25", Belgaum 0.44" and Hyderabad 0.17". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in the south Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature is inexcess at Ahmednagar, Malegaon and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the Madras Deccan; Cuddapah recording nearly an inch. Negapatam reports a heavy fall of 2.85". Local rain in light or moderate showers is registered in the north Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, in the central parts of Kathiawar and on the south Malabar Coast. A few light falls occurred in Mysore and the Carnatic. Cloud has increased on the south Coromandel Coast and also in Mysore where skies are now densely clouded. Sea is moderate at Madras and Colombo. Moderate cloud still persists in the Konkan. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the extreme south.

Rain in local showers is likely over the greater portion of the southern half of the Peninsula. A few falls may occur in the Konkan and on the Malabar Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m ON SATURDAY, the 27th of September 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall Variation 1st June to date
PERSIAN-ARAB						
Bushire ..						
Do. (26th) ..	92·8	77·0	81	..	0·00	−0·01
Jask ..	98·3	85·8	85	..	0·00	−0·06
Muskat ..						
Do. (26th) ..	100·3	84·1	50	..	0·00	−0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	104·3	72·5	53	..	10·28	+5·55
Rawalpindi ..	93·4	60·1	66	..	24·44	+2·14
Lahore ..	101·4	65·7	50	..	18·09	+3·05
Sirsa ..	102·3	67·0	33	..	17·84	+6·74
Ambala ..	101·5	64·9	51	..	28·21	+4·87
Delhi ..	100·0	75·8	30	..	13·66	−9·54
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	104·0	74·0	30	..	7·39	−16·43
Mainpuri ..	103·8	70·1	48	..	10·66	−12·06
Jhansi ..	104·6	74·5	29	..	9·64	−24·51
Cawnpore ..	101·1	74·5	46	..	18·82	−12·86
Allahabad ..	101·6	68·5	56	..	22·36	−11·27
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	103·1	71·8	59	..	·91	+0·65
Karachi ..	87·5	74·5	8	..	12·01	×5·88
Ajmer ..	91·6	75··	51	..	11·16	−7·58
Jaipur ..	99·2	79·1	29	..	12·71	−8·85
Kotah ..	98·6	78·1	45	..	15·62	−10·44
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	93·0	76·5	64	..	38·37	+25·15
Dwarka ..	86·3	77·7	89	..	17·35	+3·73
Veraval ..	84·8	75·3	69	..	24·55	+7·53
Rajkot ..	94·6	72·8	83	0·17	27·95	+2·57
Bhavnagar Para. ..	95·0	76·8	64	..	35·95	+16·42
Surat' ..	94·9	76·6	85	..	37·14	−1·74
Ahmedabad ..	98·6	75·2	84	..	35·61	+6·87
Deesa ..	97·3	71·4	69	..	35·15	+12·03
Neemuch ..	93·9	69·0	51	..	23·89	−2·91
Indore ..	90·6	72·1	65	0·04	36·41	+6·61
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	95·8	69·8	71	..	30·82	−19·17
Saugor ..	96·8	72·6	43	..	22·92	−18·75
Hoshangabad ..	94·6	71·4	76	..	36·31	−8·49
Khandwa ..	95·2	74·1	60	..	38·15	·11·41
Akola ..	95·7	73·0	59	..	26·78	−0·70
Amraoti ..	95·8	75·3	57	..	34·59	+6·10
Nagpur ..	96·6	72·8	61	..	43·25	+0·34
Chanda ..	94·0	73·5	76	..	50·99	+3·89
Raipur ..	93·7	74·6	80	..	35·33	−8·55
KONKAN						
Bombay ..	88·1	75·4	88	0·17	68·53	+0·32
Ratnagiri ..	85·3	76·9	88	0·01	67·41	−27·33
Mormugao ..	84·5	76·2	93	..	83·14	−2·42
Karwar ..	84·2	76·0	91	..	83·83	−26·78
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	95·4	72·1	68	..	14·29	−4·26
Ahmednagar ..	91·6	68·0	71	0·05	20·82	+3·32
Poona ..	88·5	68·8	87	0·25	23·86	+4·11
Sholapur ..	95·3	70·6	70	0·07	11·97	−10·12
Bijapur ..	90·7	71·3	76	..	11·64	−2·05
Belgaum ..	79·8	66·5	77	0·44	33·55	−3·86
Aurangabad ..	91·9	72·0	70	..	21·30	−2·6·
Nizamabad (Indur).	92·4	72·7	72	..	36·89	×1·26
Hyderabad ..	90·3	73·2	65	0·17	?	?
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	85·8	75·8	80	0·03	84·11	−24·02
Calicut ..	85·8	76·6	89	0·08	71·05	−16·87
Cochin ..	87·7	75·2	80	0·19	68·34	−3·56
Colombo ..	88·0	78·0	82	..	13·42	−6·97
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	88·8	77·2	83	..	13·46	−9·37
Bellary ..	88·0	72·3	77	0·24	5·19	−4·79
Cuddapah ..	84·0	70·5	82	0·95	7·95	−10·84
Madras ..	91·5	76·5	98	0·09	5·97	−9·45
Bangalore ..	81·3	66·8	90	0·09	13·79	−4·57
Coimbatore ..	90·1	71·8	85	..	3·22	−2·14
Trichinopoly ..	90·6	71·8	81	0·11	5·50	−5·28
Negapatam ..	93·2	71·7	9	2·85	10·54	×0·24

Sir Benjamin Robertson will reach Simla for a short visit on the 30th instant.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

There has been an increase of rainfall in the south of the Peninsula but the weather remaned dry in Central and Northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore and the Madras-Deccan; fairly general in Assam and local in Burma, Bombay-Deccan, and southeast Madrass. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, Khathiawar and west coast.

Chief amounts are:—Slipper Island one and half inches; Victoria Point three; Cuttack one and half; Belgaum and Chitaldrug a half; Mysore and Salem one and half; Nagepatam three; Cuddalore four; and Cuddapah one.

Forecast:—No large change.

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

Pressure is low over the centre and the south of the Bay where a storm may be forming. Rainfall has increased in south Madras. There has been nearly general rain in Assam, Malabar, southeast Madras; fairly general rain in Lower Burma, Orissa, Mysore and local rain in Upper Burma, Lower Bengal, Gujarat, north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in the Central Provinces and Bombay-Deccan.

Port Blair and Diamond Island report two inches, Slipper Island and Toungoo one and half; Tavoy and Srinagar one; Gahati one and half; Burdwan two; Mymensingh five; Rajkot a half, Amraoti and Jagdalpur a quarter, Belgaum, Chitraldroog, Negapatam and Nellore a half Calicut five, and Trivendrum one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in northeast of Peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 26th September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches	29·825
Temperature of Air	degrees	82 1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	77.2
Dew Point	"	75.4
Relative humidity of Air	..	0·806
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	..	8·2
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	88.1
Minimum do. do.	"	77.5
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNE,N WNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	125
Fall of Rain	inch	0·11
Total fall during month'	..	5·61
Total fall during year	..	68·47
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 27th September	..	0.06

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 27th September 1913 was 30·049 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water	
Day of week	Day of month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in
		9 6 a	26 2
Sun.	28	m 9 44	28 0
		10 1 a	27 8
Mon.	29	m 10 25	28 9
		10 49 a	28 11
Tues.	30	m 11 5	29 2
	Oct	11 35 a	29 9
Wed.	1	m 11 44	29 3
Thurs.	2	m 0 20	30 1
		0 23 a	28 10
Fri.	3	m 1 4	29 10
		1 2 a	28 1

1913		Low water	
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h. m.	in
Sun.	28	m 3 58	16 9
		4 29 a	16 11
Mon.	29	m 4 43	16 2
		5 7 a	15 6
Tues.	30	m 5 26	15 10
	Oct.	5 45 a	14 5
Wed.	1	m 1 42	15 1
		0 51 a	13 9
Thurs.	2	m 6 9	16 5
		6 21 a	13 8
Fri.	3	m 6 53	17 3
		7 4 a	14 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
21. (Sun.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 31 m
22. (Mon.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30 m
16. (Tues.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30 m
Oct.		
1. (Wed.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 28 m
2. (Thurs.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 27 m
3. (Fri.)	6h. 30m.	6h. 25 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon Sept. 15th 1h. 15.9m. P. M.
Last Quarter. 23rd 6h. 0.0 m. P. M.
New Moon. 30th 10h 26.8 m. A. M.
First Quarter. Oct 7th 7h 55.2 m A. M

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 27.

Consols 2½ %	73 7-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25·24
Rentes 3 %	88¼
Berlin Cheques on London	20·41½
Bar Silver Spot	28⅝
" 2 months hence	28 9-16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rise caused by India and Chine buyine	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 13-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate).	1-3 31-32
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % 17 April 1913.	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank Englaud about £ ....100,000 for Egypt	
Council Bills—Extra allotments Shipment silver to Calcutta £ 505.000	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 1-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st.	4½
" Fine Tarde Bills 3 months	4½
" Fine Tarde Bills 6 m/st	4½
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans	3¼
Interest 7 day market loans	3¼

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Sept. 27.

PAPER MARKET.

The Paper Market remained weak to-day, and a drop of about two annas was reported. But at the close a slight recovery took place. The opening rate was Rs. 95-0-6, it gradually declined and touched Rs. 94-14-6, but closed at Rs. 95. The rate for the subsequent delivery stood at Rs. 95-3.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) were placed at Rs. 101-8.

SHARES.

A steady improvement in Cotton Mill shares was reported to-day and all the shares were placed at higher rates.

Fazulbhai opened at Rs. 580 but closed at Rs. 592-8 for October.

David were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 562-8 to Rs. 570.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,295, Colaba to Rs. 1,447-8 and Kohinoor to Rs. 760.

Swadeshi declined to Rs. 1,570 and Nagpoor to Rs. 1,995.

Finlay improved to Rs. 325, Swan to Rs. 280 and Crescent to Rs. 120.

New Great Eastern declined to Rs. 216-4 x. d.

Petit stood at Rs. 3,085 x.d.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary were quoted at Rs. 85 and Deferred at Rs. 168.

Bank of Bombay Shares declined to Rs. 1,655.

Bank of India Shares changed hands at Rs. 65-8.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept 27.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	—
Total Day's Imports	3,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Steady Dull	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Quiet Steady	
Tone of Manchester Market:—current Requirements.	—
Mid. Americans	7·93 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·40 d

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
S. O.	7·42	7·50
O. N.	7·35	7·43
N. D.	7·27	7·36
D. J.	7·27	7·35
J. F	7·27	7·35
F. M.	7·26	7·34
M. A	7.26	7·3
A. M	7·26	7·34
M. J.	7.26	7·3 4

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Opening Tone	Steady 4
Estimated Sales	5,000
Total Imports	3,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price
S. O	7·42	7·49
O. N.	7·35	7·43
N. D.	7·27	7·35
D. J.	7·27	7·35
J. F.	7·27	7·34
F. M.	7·26	7·34
M. A.	7·26	7·34
A. M.	7·26	7·34
M. J.	7·26	7·34

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK Sep. 27.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	64,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to Continent	14,000

Futures at New York Oct. 14 05 Previous closing price 13 88.

Futures at New York Jan. 13 77 Previous closing price 13.65.

Declined early owing to Foreign selling and advanced later on bulish private crop reports.

Spot Cotton at New York 14.30 Previous price 14-10

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13⅞ Previous price 13⅞

Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.

Futures at New Orleans Oct. 14·64 Previous price 13.81.

Futures at New Orleans Jan. 14·70 Previous price 13.88

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	4.85½
Silver Commercial bars	62

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

	Bales
Total in Sight	1,320,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	116,000
East Indian Visible Supply	145,000
American Visible Supply	1,615,000
Other " "	153,000
Total Sales	46,000
East Indian Sales	200
Total Speculation	2,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Export	100
East Indian Stock	1 100
East Indian Forwarded	600
East Indian Actual Export	100
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation	—
American Afloat	180,000
East Indian Afloat	5,000
Total Afloat	220,000

Liverpool September 27.

Wool closing Report Steady—Quiet
Total amount sold 27,000
Vicanere first White highest 13½d.
" " lowest 12d.
" Ordinary " highest 11
" " lowest 9½.
Candahar first White highest 11d.
" " lowest 10½.
" Ordinary White highest 10½.
" " lowest 9½.
Bicanere White highest 10½.
" " lowest 9.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

COTTON SOARS HIGH.

Sept. 28.

American cotton continues to deteriorate rapidly in the Eastern Belt and heavy rains in Texas have done serious damage; hence prospects of even a moderate crop is fading fast. Still there are many in the trade who try to arrest advance but spinners sorely need cotton and are very apprehensive of another era of high prices, so they rush in to buy freely. How truly it has been said that "When foresight enters speculation begins and gambling ceases." Not only this but American spinners now know so well that cotton is the Proteus of the modern industrial world and take so many forms when one comes to consider its transformation.

We still believe that cotton this season will soar so high that it might make many a head in the trade dizzy. Private estimates of the crop condition due this week will also contribute to the advance.

The local coton market is quiet with little doing.

THE MOVEMENT.

Port receipts for the seven days have been 375,000 as against 322,000 bales last week and 384,000 bales last year.

The comparative table of exports for the week is as under:—

		1913	Last week	1912
Gt. Britain	B-S	109,000	69,000	90,000
Continent	..	103,000	140,000	97,000

Stocks at all American ports stand at 473,000 bales as compared with 372,000 bales last week and 647,0 bales last year.

The total stock at the interior Ports upto the week ending 26th September was 195,000 bales as against 168,000 bales last week and 194,000 bales last year.

Visible supply and total into sight:—

The world's visible supply show the undernoted variations for the week:—

	1913	Last week	1912
American	1,615,000	1,399,000	1,854,000
Other kinds	444,000	443,000	350,000

The total into sight show 1,320 bales against last week 840,000 bales and 1,240,000 same period last year.

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Sept. 26.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £72¼; Copper Braziers £88; Yellow Metal 7½; Bar Iron, Belgian No 2 ordinary Sizes F O B. Antwerp, 4-16-3. Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G O B 4% F. O. B. Liverpool, 10-15-0. Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C. I. F. India, 5-8-9.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13-6; value

Arrivals.—Astoria.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship. 31¼; September 27th 3; Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 53; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47½; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. quiet but steady Tone of Linseed:—47½; Oct.-Nov. Dunkirk; done.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 44¼; Oct.-Nov.; Hamburg; sellers.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-19-6; Sep.-Oct.; Hull; sellers steady.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged:—Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37¼; Sep.-Oct.; London, value. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. firm.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-4; Sep.-Oct.; value quiet.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) 12-7½; sellers; Nov.-Dec.; quite unchanged. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 12-1½ value; Jan.-March; firmly held. German Beetroot 88 % 9-7½; sellers; September; steady, quiet; 9-4½ sellers; Oct.-Dec.; E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India 13-6; sellers; Nov.-Dec.; steady unchanged, Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 12; Sep.-Oct.; value. C. & F. Bombay 11-10½; Sep.-Oct.; value steady. Java Sugar unchanged.

LIFTING A PROW.

A prow, on the deck of which some steel beams were apparently carelessly stacked, rolled over and upset about 248 of them into the water at No. 3 wharf Victoria Docks a few days ago. The beams sank into the soft bottom of the deck. As it was considered impossible to drag them out, a fire-engine hose, guided by drivers, was let down into the water, the engine being started at full-speed. The great pressure brought to bear by this means is washing the mud away from the beams, to which the drivers are fixing chains by which they are being raised to the deck of a Port Trust barge. Last week 200 steel 'laths' were recovered in the same way from a sunken prow, which itself was afterwards washed clear of mud by the hose and was eventually hauled up to the surface.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

A wall of a four-storied building, situated at the junction of Bohra Bazaar and Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, and belonging to one Damoder Anandji, collapsed suddenly on Friday night. The house was under repairs and nobody was injured.

FIRE IN THE DOCKS.

A bullock-cart, containing some bales of aluminium-tipped firework matches, was being unloaded at the Prince's Docks on Friday, when one of the bales which was bumped rather heavily on the ground immediately burst into flames, which spread to some bags of cottonseed lying near by. The flames were however quickly put out.

ACCIDENT IN THE DOCKS.

Some labourers were engaged in unloading iron beams from a railway truck on to a stack in Prince's Docks on Friday, when one Yeddoo Govind in pulling out a piece of dunnage wood got in the way of a beam that slipped and fell on his right foot, crushing the instep. He was taken to hospital for treatment.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.'	When Div. Paid. '	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay ..	Jan, July	13%'	1,655
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	65-12
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14%	1.735
Bank of Madras ..	do.	12%	1.450
Bank of Rangoon ..	—	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50. ..	do.	8%	70
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld, Rs. 10 ..	do.	7½%	13-12
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25 ..	..	6	29-4
The Central Co-oprative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6¼	2
Credit Bank Rs. 10 ..	..	6½%	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50 ...	Jan-July	9%'	62
Standard Bank Rs.50	..	..	50
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	Jan.-Aug	14%	282
Allahabad Bank	..	18%	361
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30"	June	10%	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15'	do.		18
Punjab National Bk.		10%	175
EXCHANGE BANKS			
Chartered Bank	Oct. Apl.	16%	£60
Mercantile Bank £ 12 A	..	7%	£21
12 B	do.	7%	£21
ngkong and Shanghai Banking Corp'.	Feb.Aug	£4	£87
stern Bank, Ld, £4	New	5%	85
tional Bank of ndia £12 ..	Sep,Mar	14%	£079

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad advance.	May-Oct	25	910
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	70
Berar Manufacturing'	..	..	107
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	237-8
Bo Dying and M, Co	..	30	700XD
Bombay United ..	May-Nov	25	520
Century ..	Apl.-Oct.	12	240
Central India ..	May-Nov	55	2,000
China ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	630
Chinoi Silk	..	20	800
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1447-8
Coronation Mills ..	Mar-Sep.	Nil,'	448
Connaught ..	do.	Nil.'	190
Coorla ..	April	40	650
Cresuent ..	Mar-Sep.	5	120
Currimbhoy ..	do.	12-8	230X.D
David ..	May-Nov	20	570
Edward Sassoon ..	..	8	185
Emperor Edward ..	..	25	485
Empress ..	Mar.-Sep.	..	140
Fazulbhoy ..	May	20	590
Framjee Petit ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,450XD
Finlay Mills ..	..	15	320XD
Gold Mohur ..	..	25	460
Hindustan ..	Mar.-Sep.	45	700
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad ..	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil.'	115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching ..	..	4	115 103-12
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40	500
Indo-China Manufg. '	Apl.-Oct	60	998
Indore Malwa ..	Dec.	5	145
James Greaves ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil '	.55
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	130
Jewraj Baloo ..	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.'	290
Khandesh Rs. 610 ..	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao ..	May-Nov	45	1,300
Kohinoor ..	Mar-Aug.	25	760
Lakshmi Cotton ..	April	60	1,300
Madhowji Dharamsi '	June-Dec	75	1,300
Madras United ..	June-Dec	60	2000
Maneckjee Petit ..	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,085XD
Meyer Sassoon ..	..	Nill	100
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115	3.200
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30	165
New Great Eastern .	Apl.-Oct.	9	220XD
New City of Bombay'	Mar.-Sep.	35	1.000
Phœnix ..	Jan.-July	7½	155
Presidency ..	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon ..	do.	Nil.'	100
Sassoon Cotton ..	April	Yr.50	825
Sassoon Silk ..	do.	Yr. 35	4.200
Sholapore ..	June-Dec	250	4.900
S. Mahratta ..	Nov.'	..	70
Standard Mills ..	May-Nov	45	1,410
Sun ..	Oct.	..	105
Surat Rice Mill ..	May	15	220
Swan ..	New O	12½	277-8XD
Swadeshi ..	May-Oct.	50	1,580XD
Textile ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	1.260XD
Union Mill ..	..	Nil.'	135
Vishnu Cotton C	..	Nil.'	465
P.	..	Nil.	660
Western India ..	Sep.	45	630
Mysore Spinning ..	July	15	250

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	May	800	4.800
Albert Kurrachee ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	200
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	130
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty	July	40	725
Hindustan P.& M.- .	..	15	125
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	137-8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. .	..	7%	137-8
Khangaum ..	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mahuva ..	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	235
New East India ..	Sep.	78	870
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	885
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	530
New Prince of Wales.	do.	45	750
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	255
Valkart, U. P. Ld. '.	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P. ..	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway ..	Feb.-July	6¼	660
Amritsar Patty ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	139
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75 ..	Jan.-July.	4	91
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80. ..		4%	116
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100		4	116
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	June-Dec		142
Tapti valley Railway Co. ..	Apl.-Aug.	7 7½	177-8
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	131

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co'	Oct.-May.	Nil.'	150
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 20' ..	August'	Nil'	15
Bama Skua ..	..		4
Backy Baco ..	..		
Badh Pile ..	..		
Barod Tram Co. ..	Jan.-Aug. '	15	93XD
Bo. Buma T. Corpr.'	..	..	672-8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., L. P.	Feb.-Aug.		172-8
O		3 Rs. 2	182
Bombay Ice Manufg.'	H. yearly'	40	
Bombay Flour Mill .	Mar.-Oct.	30	20
Bo. Land and Buildin	..	5	960
Bombay Steam O. Navigation Co., P.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	6% 20%	220 265
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	30Hyr	27½
City of Bombay Building Co. ..	Dec.-Jan Sept.	8 30	455
Delhi Flour	..		
Empire of I. L. Rs.50		30	110
Indian Mercantile, In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	1¼	530 20
Indian Cotton Oil Company, G Old 100	..	..	103
New Issue 25	..	..	25
		..	101
	March	7%	200
P 100	Oct.-July	13	50
John Roberts & Co.'.			
Jost' Fans Supply Co. Rs.50.	July. do.	10% 12½	182 107½
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175		8	101
Karrachee Landing Rs. 75. ..	July.	..	100
Marks & Co.	..	Nil.'	70
Marsland Pre Co. OO	..	7%	25
Marsland Price Co. P..	..	20%	500
Napier Hotel Co. ..			
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May July.	Rs. 3½ 40	35 505
Phillips & Co.,	Sept.	10%	85
Port Canning Co., ..	..	45	812-8XD
Shivrajpur Synd, etc			
Shivrajpur Debs'	..	..	22
Sidar Car'bic G's Co.,	Mar.-Aug.	..	70
Soundy & Co.,	..	Nil.	84
Tata Iron Steel Co. O	Jan.	..	85
D.	&	..	167
P.	July	..	173
Tata Hydro Electric P 800	..	4%	1055
Tacker & Co., 800	..	17%	
Telephone & Co., ..	May	Rs.2½	900
Treacher & Co., ..	July	Rs. 15	200 62 475

Buyer 28— Seller Nom.—Nominal price CT—Com-dividend XD Ex-dividend.

JAPAN'S TRADE.

ITS FINANCIAL POSITION.

CURBING EXTRAVAGANCE

The tax-gather is an exacting school-master. The fees he extracts from his unwilling pupils are often stiff; but he invariably makes clear his teaching that when policies are embarked which involve expenditure he never fails to collect his dues. This modern peripatetic has been very much in evidence in Japan in recent years; but no one who has ever studied previous editions of the "Financial and Economic Annual" can lay down the thirteenth edition now issued, covering the statistics for 1912, without being impressed by the fact that the tax-gatherers' teachings have at last reached high quarters. That was inevitable sooner or later. The effect of steady borrowing and expansionist courses on the financial and economic situation could not be ignored for ever. It would have seriously threatened the stability of Japan herself, as it had already begun to shake her credit in foreign capitals. Wiser counsels prevailed, and the regard for economy and conservation of the national energies, it is to be hoped, will grow rather than diminish.

Japan is a poor country relatively, and first and foremost that fact must be borne in mind when dealing with the size of the debt, foreign trade or taxation, for these have to be spread over 53,000,000 of population. Now there seems solid ground for believing that expenditure will be kept within more manageable proportions and the economic position developed, perhaps exuberant optimism as to the future will be kept in check. For there is still plenty of evidence that great prudence is necessary to establish Japan industrially and economically.

RETRENCHING.

There are two points on which the foreign investor will first seek for enlightenment in this admirably-complied annual: the movement of the total debt and the course of expenditure. Of both of these it is now possible to say that changes of Government have not affected the determination to retrench. In the Budget for the current financial year, we are told, "the Government had intended, in accordance with the policy which it had announced at a previous session of the Imperial Diet, to reorganise energetically all departments of government, and to realise fully in the Budget for the current year financial retrenchment and reorganisation." Two changes of Government frustrated this plan, and the Budget had to be framed on the old basis. The necessity for reorganisation is recognised, and retrenchment and the postponement of undertakings will be carried out during the current year, so that the final figures for 1913-14 ought to show reduction on the estimates, thus lightening the national burden. For 1912-13, the total revenue is expected to reach 685,366,000 yen (£70,200,348), against an estimated 582,040,000 yen (£59,-616,921). In the light of this probable realised surplus of £10,583, 427 (103,326,000 yen), the estimated revenue for 1913-14, unless something should occur to wilt the productivity of the taxes, should be much lower than the actual sums collected. This uncertainty vitiates to some extent a comparision with previous years, but it is, nevertheless, interesting as denoting a tendency to place these estimates alongside of actual figures. The following table covers a period of ten years:

	Total Expenditure. Yen.	Surplus of Revenue over Expenditure. Yen.
1903-4 ...	249,596,131	10,624,627
1905-6 ...	420,741,205	114,515,187
1908-9 ...	636,361,093	158,576,167
1909-10 ...	532,893,635	144,652,643
1911-12 ...	585,374,613	71,817,608
1912-13 ...	*582,040,122	—
1913-14 ...	*586,807,588	—

*Estimated yen equal 2s. 0.5d.

It would be fruitless to examine estimated expenditure under different heads while so much is promised. Apparently economy is tightening its grip on the national finances, and there the matter must be left till its realisation is effected. It was early in January of this year that these financial resolves were first seriously expressed. What was then the policy of Prince Katsuma promised not merely a saving in expenditure but the institution of an effective sinking fund and no fresh borrowings to complete railway construction. The Treasury bills outstanding were to be limited to 50,000,000 yen. All these promises are reiterated so that instead of redemption being rendered nugatory by reason of fresh issues the debt figures may be expected to fall henceforth.

Total Outstanding Debt at March 31.

Yen.	Yen.
1913	530,180,811
1905 ...	1,266,537,837
1907 ...	2,195,707,082
1911 ...	2,650,395,115
1912 ...	2,553,704,973
1913	2,493,969,745

Redemption at the rate of £5,121,377 (50,000,000 yen) may now be looked for, this being in accordance with the loan terms; but it will be effective, as no emissions will be made.

FOREIGN TRADE EXPANSION.

So much for the financial position. As the burdens are being lightened it is possible to read that the economic situation in Japan shows prosperity and healthy progress with less than the customary scepticism. Industry is evidently advancing without being State-fed. The amount of capital invested in new enterprises in 1912 grows, steadily, banking business is expanding, and imports and exports of commodities increase, as witness the following:

	Imports. Yen.	Exports. Yen.
1902 ...	271,371,259 ...	258,303,065
1905 ...	488,538,017 ...	321,533,610
1910 ...	464,233,808 ...	458,428,996
1911 ...	513,805,705 ...	447,433,888
1912 ...	618,992,277 ...	526,981,842

Reduction of debt in net means in Japan's case fewer exports in commodities to meet interest payments, though a larger volume to repay capital to foreign bondholders. The increase in the imports points to her larger purchasing power. But we must never forget that higher prices have affected Japan as much as any other country. In 1902 rice was 12.07 yen per koku (4.96 bushels); in 1911 it was 16.85. yen, and so on though a list. It is this which supplies the corrective to any undue optimism. High taxation—it is still over 6 yen per head—and high prices are serious factors to a population existing on low wages. In ten years awages have increased nearly 50 per cent., but when we find the list topped with one yen per day in the building trade, it is obvious the margin is small, and spread-eagle statesmen who squander millions of yen need scarcely be surprised if Japan's population of fifty odd millions feeling acute discomfort insist on a deviation from this unwise course.

MANCHESTER PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 26.

The market has to face, for the present, conditions that are not very encouraging or teempting towards fresh trade. The record huge stock of over a lakh of packages, the all round tame inquiry, and the highest and the lowest points cotton has touched during the last few weeks, which clearly show and guard us against the extent of possible fluctuations, all these are certainly depressing to trade. Matters would have taken a worst turn but for the reported considerable deterioration of the cotton crop, and the expected necessary effect on the price of cotton, as also for the one relieving factor, the good monsoon. The former allows local prices to remain steady or even experience a rise and the latter equally helps the market, as it rightly stimulates expectations of improved activity and better times. The demand this week is steady, and through still not encouraging, is not very poor. It is ordinary, not as voluminous as the stock requires, nor as absent as reports run. This week we have again to report a small advance in the selling prices of standard goods on our side.

Home reports are quiet. Very little business is reported in staples. The present prices are regarded as barriers to honest trade by some, but are said to have a cheerful influence on holders of large stock. China offers trade, but at inadequate prices, whilst the position taken up by the other Eastern markets, indicate huge unsold stocks.

Greys.—Retail inquiry for heavier qualities is very helping, and prices for the same keep steady. For the larger widths, better prices are realized. The low standard cloths continue to sell well, and the expectations are that the huge stocks in these will find steady clearance.

Whites.—The style shows better demand, and consuming centres are expected to be more active in the near future. Wider width Nansooks are more sought, and 39 by 22 yards tape borders of the value of Rs. 3 and under, have found some good clearance.

Some sales have been effected of 27 inches 18 yards "Green end" Mulls but at some concession in the price.

White Jaconets are selling in retail quantities. We hear that some 50 cases of a staple quality of a well-known European House, of the value of Rs. 4-1, as also a few cases of low counts filled finished Jaconets in 27 inches 18 yards of the value of Re. 1-8, have changed hands among Bazaar dealers this week; but both the lines have shown a loss of 1 to 1½ annas per piece to the sellers.

Prints and Dyed Goods.—White ground and low colour grounds continue to show loss to the dealers, and a couple of dealers have only been too happy to dispose of a few parcels this week, and thus be light of their stock. Better class of goods sell well, and though not in very large quantities, the dealers are able to realize profits on their transactions.

In dyed goods, the market keeps steady, and the different styles command a good retail sale at fair prices. Dyed Shirtings, yellow and green, however, have shown again a fall-particularly in the wider widths.

Fancies.—Business is quiet, superior fancies however are well sold. Stocks in stripe brocades are accumulating, but prices keep steady, and a better demand for the style is expected, as some small inquiry is again visible for the same.

Yarns.—Higher Manchester prices, and the present low stock in our market, have helped to raise the local prices in many of the counts, though the rates on our side are fully ½ to ¾ anna a lb below. Manchester quotations: Demand at present is not very satisfactory, but it is expected that with a livelier market, the dealers would be able to retain better margins.

CHEMISTRY IN BENGAL.

A YEAR'S SOLID PROGRESS.

EMINENT PROFESSOR'S LECTURE.

The following is the full text of an interesting lecture delivered on the 24th instant by Dr. P. C. Ray, the distinguished Bengal Chemist and professor, at the Calcutta Chemical Club:—

The year under review has been an eventful one for more reason than one. There has been a growing and steady increase in the number of advanced students who are anxious to take part in original investigations. For evoking this new spirit we are in no small measure indebted to the recent University Regulations, which allow a thesis based upon some piece of research work to be substituted for mere book-learning. Since we met last year some 60 papers have been communicated to the Chemical Societies of London and New York, the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Zeitschrift fur Anorganische Chemie, Zeitschrift fur Electrochemie and Zeitschrift fur Physikalische Chemie. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that the contributions of several pupils in the Chemical Laboratory of the Presidency College are meeting with welcome and hospitable reception in the columns of the above journals. Our hearty thanks are due to the Publication Committee of the Chemical Society and to Professor Noveys, Richard Lorenz, Paul Askenasy, Ostwald and Drucker for their ready and ungrudging help in matter of the publication of our papers.

PROSPECTS OF CHEMISTRY.

I have all along held and am never tired of reiterating my views that those who pursue chemistry in India at the present state of its progress must not expect to reap immediate benefit in the shape of rich pecuniary rewards. To a sincere and devoted student the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake always carries its reward. A man of science is a member of a privileged class—to him has been committed the sacred task of unravelling the mysteries and secrets of nature. Attracted by the glamour of material civilisation we hope we shall not forget our noble heritage of plain living and high thinking. I may, however, be permitted to point out that those who after taking the highest degree of our University in Science, have spent two or three years in original investigations at the Laboratory of the Presidency College, have never had any serious cause of complaint even from the worldly point of view. As you may be aware, Professors Jatindra Nath Sen and Panchanan Neogi, during their career as Research Scholars competed for and won the Premchand Roychand scholarship, which is justly regarded as the Blue-ribbon of the Calcutta University. Another Premchand scholar, Mr. Hemendra Kumar Sen, who was associated with me in carrying on researches is now pursuing his higher studies in chemistry at the London Imperial College of Science and I feel confident he will be able to give a good account of himself. I may also add that the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works has already absorbed as many as five chemists—all of them graduates in science and alumni of the Presidency College. I hope in due time many more chemical industries will spring up and find employment for scores of chemists.

RESEARCH WORK.

A notable feature in connection with the recent contributions from our Laboratory is that they mostly include researches carried out by the students while preparing for the M. Sc. degree and not by those who are kownn as "Research Scholars." I am afraid, the offer of attractive scholarships sometimes has a demoralizing effect inasmuch as it induces half-hearted workers to join the rank. Indeed, Sir William Ramsay has gone so far as to characterise tempting scholarships as partaking of the nature of briberies. It is my pleasant duty to give special prominence to the researches of Messrs Rasik Lall Datta, Nilratan Dhar and Jitendra Nath Rakshit. Messrs Datta and Dhar have also won high University distinctions and I hope they will, in due time, be able to add one or more feathers to their cap. Mr. Rakshit, however, stands by himself. He is a "plucked" B. Sc., and, having failed to secure the University hall-mark, would naturally be looked down upon as an unclean pariah. By a singular piece of good fortune I happened to "discover" him, and, as you may be aware, his association with me in the investigation of the "Amine Nitrites" has been productive of happy results. He also found ample time to carry on work on his own account and we are looking forward with eagerness to the publication of his fairly elaborate paper on potassium and sodium acetamides in the next issue of the Chemical Society's journal.

I remember, some three or four years ago, the "Indian Daily News" mooted the question of granting degrees in special cases to those who have failed to satisfy the orthodox University requirements but have at the same time distinguished themselves by original researches. My humble opinion was invited at the time. I confess I have hitherto had to maintain discreet silence but waited till a specific case turned up. Recently, Dr. Rashbehary Ghose has expressed the opinion that higher academic degrees should be conferred only on those who have done some original research work. He would abolish examinations for these degrees and make research work the only qualifying test for all higher academic distinctions. I think that a man like Mr. Rakshit is entitled to have a degree conferred on him.

I should also add that under the fostering care of Professor Watson some of the students of the Dacca College, notably Messrs Anukul Chandra Sarkar and Jatindra Mohan Dutta, have shown marked ability in carrying on original researches. During the year under review, some 4 or 5 papers have been contributed from the Dacca Chemical Laboratory by Professor Watson and his pupils. Professor B. K. Singh's paper on the Resolution of Azonium Compounds is also an important contribution.

Then, again, the Tata Institute of Science at Bangalore, the Professoriate of which is composed of eminent experts has started its career of utility and several of our own students are pursuing their post-graduate studies there.

We offer our hearty welcome to Dr. P. C. Mitter, who has lately returned after a successful academic career at Berlin. Mr. D. N. Chakravarti, another pupil of ours, has also just taken a Doctorate in Chemistry of the Berlin University, with distinction. Mr. P. K. Dutt, in whom Professor Cohen of Leeds has all along taken a sincere interest, has, I believe, by this time, taken the M. Sc. degree on the strength of an important thesis. Messrs. H. K. Sen and B. B. Dey both of whom have shown aptitude for original researches are now students at the London Imperial College of Science. It is thus highly gratifying to note that our favourite science is by no means lacking in votaries.

MAGNIFICENT AIDS TO SCIENCE.

But the most remarkable event of the year is the princely gift of Sir T. Palit followed by the equally munificent donation of Dr. Rashbehary Ghosh for the foundation of a University College of Science, which I have always looked upon as the realisation of a dream of my life. Gentlemen, it is impossible for me adequately to give expression to my feelings on this occasion. As contemporaries we cannot be expected to judge accurately the far-reaching character of the scheme which is about to take a tangible shape. Generations unborn will bless the pious memory of the benefactors of their country. I need scarcely add that the name of our eminent Vice-Chancellor, whose tenure of office has been signalized by such splendid gifts and whose administration of the affairs of our University at a critical period of its history has inspired so much confidence, will also be inseparably associated with the College of Science. I hope that a substantial grant will also be forthcoming from the Government. I have hitherto felt it as a national humiliation that Bengal, which has always taken the lead in India in intellectual movements, should not have a College of Science located in her midst. Thanks to the patriotism of Sir T. Palit and Dr. Ghosh that reproach is now going to be wiped out.

And now a word or two as to the supreme necessity for a College of Science. The Presidency College, it is true, has got fairly and in some cases splendidly equipped Laboratories in connection with the several branches of Science and Government has not been wanting in generosity responding to the calls of its Departments. But it should be remembered that the Presidency College is after all one of the several Colleges affiliated to the University and, as such, it has to justify its existence by the number of "passes" secured at the University Examinations. A good deal of the time of a Professor is, therefore, taken up in attending to the dull routine and mechanical duties and the requirements of "departmentalism." At best, he can make room for, or attend to the needs of, one or two post-graduate scholars. As I told you at the outset a few students not Research Scholars—are carrying on splendid work in our Laboratory; but they have no 'locus standi' and have, in fact, no business to be there. That they are at all allowed to continue their work even after taking the M.Sc. degree is due, in no small measure, to the courtesy and encouragement of Principal James, who though not himself a man of science, has the appreciative instincts of a true scholar.

The accommodation at the Presidency College for advanced post-graduate studies in science has been, very limited as I have indicated. At present, a student of science who wishes to devote himself to original investigations finds himself hopelessly at sea. He must either go abroad or find his career, full of promise, abruptly brought to a close. The College of Science is thus going to be started at the very psychological moment.

THE SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT.

Last year, it was my privilege as a delegate to the "Congress of the Universities of the Empire" to urge the claims of our advanced students who are taking part in research work. I pleaded before my confreres that they should be entitled to something like preferential treatment when they proceed to an English University to further complete their studies. Much will, however, depend upon the quality of the work turned out in our Laboratories. Recognition will not be slow in coming in. I hope I shall be pardoned if I take you into my confidence and assure you that several eminent chemists warmly complimented me upon the humble measure of success achieved by some of our students in the field of research.

One word more and I have done. In my "History of Hindu Chemistry" I have devoted a chapter to the discussion of some of the causes which brought about the decline of scientific spirit in India, and how, during the period of intellectual stagnation which set in, our unhappy land was rendered morally unfit for the birth of a Boyle, a Descartes, or a Newton. We hope we have slept off the torpor of ages and that it will be ours once more to extend the bounds of knowledge.

THE CENTURY WASHING Co.
COLLARS & SHIRTS GLAZED AT OUR ELECTRIC WORKS LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.
DRY CLEANING
DONE BY EXPERTS.
DYEING, DRY-CLEANING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.
Branch :— KALBA DEVI.

Your Puja Gift

should constitute a perpetual pleasing reminder of the giver. Nothing will prove so acceptable as a "His Master's Voice"

The E. E.

With coloured horn, as illustration.

Rs. 50

A new model of astonishing value. A thoroughly efficient instrument at a price within the reach of all.

SPECIFICATION

Fumed oak cabinet, single-spring motor, 10-inch turn-table, patent taper-arm, with gooseneck and Exhibition sound box.

THE greatest of all gifts is music, and is yours to dispense through the medium of "His Master's Voice." There is nothing that is so capable of providing intelligent amusement and enjoyment for the whole home as "His Master's Voice." Everyone is catered for,—fairy tales for the children, ragtime and dance music for the girls and boys, favourite ballads and overtures for the grown-ups. However far you seek, however long you look, you'll find nothing so suitable for a gift as "His Master's Voice."

The E. F.

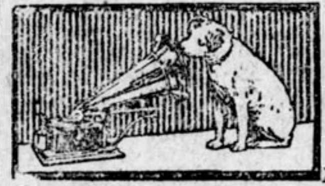
Rs. 62-8

In the E. F. our aim has been to produce a high quality instrument at a low price. This model is beautiful in appearance, strong and well made, the design is pleasing & tasteful, the fittings of the latest approved patterns, and the reproductive qualities all that can be desired. It can be relied upon to provide an inexhaustible source of enjoyment.

Specification.

Fumed oak cabinet, shaded metal horn 20½-inch diameter, Double-Spring motor, speed indicator, taper-arm, and Exhibition sound box.

Over two hundred accredited dealers, all over India, are able and willing to demonstrate the superior qualities of the "His Master's Voice" instruments. A post card to us will bring you complete catalogues and the address of the dealer nearest you.



The Gramophone Co., Ld.

Post Box No. 48, CALCUTTA.

Insist upon seeing the "His Master's Voice" Trade Mark upon the instrument you contemplate purchasing.

-22.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED
Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting ***Fire, Marine and Accident*** business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort,
BOMBAY

Can you DOUBT this ?

Dr. W. COOK, M. A., M. D., writes :—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. Sunderland writes from London: A 6 months' bed-ridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual. (Original Testimonials open to inspection)

KADI CURES WORST ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, ALL COUGHS, COLDS & PLEURISY.

To be had of all dealers.

D. Specefic Co.,
Fort, Medows Street.

Presentation Addresses
on Vellum &c.
Engrossed
and
Illuminated
Unique in designs
Artistic finish
Price from :— Rs.25.
Caskets to order
Wm. Cooper
Engraver Lithographer & Printer
26, Medows St. Fort, BOMBAY.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken down tissues and restores your healthy flesh—increases your weight.

This is

Rose's

The Original and still the Best LIME JUICE.

The Largest Sale in the World.

Delicious, Wholesome and Refreshing.

ROSE'S
LIME JUICE
CORDIAL

SPORT AT HOME.

Events of The Week.

FOOTBALL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Eccentricity of form displayed in last Saturday's league football was not altogether surprising—it was merely a sign of the fact that teams have not yet settled down to anything like consistency. It is curious that even on the first Saturday of the season there were but four First League clubs who have not lost a point.

All the nice things that have been said about the excellence of Tottenham Hotspur's forwards were justified by their play in the game at Chelsea where the winners deserved several more goals. The game was a surprising one, inasmuch as Tottenham started to play their best football straightway from the start of the game and never looked likely to lose a point. Walden was the most brilliant forward on the field and Logan the best half-back.

There was one of the biggest crowds ever seen at Chelsea, and the gates had to be closed—61,475 people paid for admission. Chelsea played very poor football and they must improve greatly if they are to occupy a good position in the table. On Monday Chelsea gave an improved display against West Bromwich Albion, drawing 1-1. Tottenham Hotspur continued their victorious career uncheeksd on Monday and beat Sheffield United for the second time in eight days by 2-1.

Sunderland in their home match with Newcastle United played splendid football and lost, which tends to show that Newcastle may at last become the great side they used to be. Blackburn Rovers played ducks and drakes with Liverpool, scoring six goals (four were obtained by Shea), and Bolton did the same against Oldham. Lillycrop, the Wanderers' new centre forward obtained two of the goals. In this respect it is interesting to note that Bentley who left Bolton for West Bromwich, scored all the four goals that the Albion obtained against Burnley.

The game at Derby was a remarkable one, for Sheffield United, so well beaten by the Hotspur on the previous Monday, were four goals up on the county at one period. Manchester United gave the Wednesday a shock at Sheffield, and the goal by which Middlesbrough drew with the City at Manchester was scored by Nichol who would not have been in the team but for the fact that Eyre was not able to play.

Everton showed signs of improvement by beating Preston North End, the Villa failed to score at Bradford, which is something of a sign that they are missing Hampton and Halse.

In the Second League, Bristol City, as anticipated, made hacks of Stockport County and secured the leadership in the table with a goal average of 9 to 1. It was not surprising to find that Notts Forest lost again to the useful Wolverhampton Wanderers. The Forest have made a shocking start with these two home defeats.

Neither Fulham nor Clapton Orient came out of Saturday's game with much credit. Clapton required a penalty kick with which to win, and neither side showed anything like exceptional form although Fulham appear to have had bad luck in not drawing level during the closing stages of the game.

Woolwich Arsenal have christened their new ground with a victory over the useful little Leicester Fosse team and a side that can win under such unsettled circumstances is likely to develop into a very useful combination.

There was not much of a surprise in the doings of the Southern League Clubs. Quite the best performance was that of Southend, who celebrated their return to the first division by a win at Watford. The other newcomers, Cardiff City, did well to play the champions to a goal at Plymouth.

Although Leafe, their new centre forward, scored two goals, West Ham lost at home to Swindon. Millwall are not bearing out their promise, for they were defeated at Reading. Crystal Palace had no difficulty in beating Portsmouth, and Gillingham must be congratulated on getting the better of Queen's Park Rangers.

Although the 'Spurs victory over West Bromwich Albion on Monday was secured by the narrow margin of two goals to one, the form of Sheffield United was so good that the victory was more meritorious than the score suggests.

Although the 'Spurs' victory over West Bromwich Albion on Monday was secured by the narrow margin of two goals to one, the form of Sheffield United was so good that the victory was more meriturious than the score suggests.

Both sides played such fine, spirited football that it is almost unfair to say that the winners were the better side. They had just that extra little bit of deadliness and were bit more of all round cleverness which entitled them to the honours."

Manchester United followed up Saturday's victory over Sheffield Wednesday by beating Sunderland at Old Trafford on Monday by three goals to one, and Blackburn Rovers gained another victory over Burnley at Turf Moor by two goals to one. This was Burnley's first home engagement and close upon 40,000 people were present.

Just as the West Bromwich Albion players had been informed that there was less than a minute to go to half-time in the match at Stamford Bridge with Chelsea, Whittingham (Chelsea's inside left) got in one of his unstoppable shots from a range of about 25 yards, and equalised a goal scored by Morris 12 minutes after the start. No other point was scored, so the result was a draw—one each.

After their disastrous experience on Saturday against Sheffield United, it was not surprising that Derby County made alterations for the League match with Middlesbrough at the Baseball ground on Wednesday, Bloomer among other being dropped. Derby had to be satisfied however with a 2-2 draw.

Luck and a fine display of goalkeeping by Kebbell enabled Southend to defeat Reading in their Southern League game at Southend on Wednesday. The score was 2 goals to 1 in Southend's favour. The issue was in doubt right up to the last minute, and on the day's play points went to the inferior side. Watford, at home, defeated Norwich City in a Southern League match at Cassio Road yesterday by 2 goals to 0—a score which by no means represented their superiority, only poor shooting preventing them from winning by a much larger margin.

On Thursday Leicester Foose scored 5-1 in a Second League game with Notts Forest, and Gillingham defeated Coventry in the Southern League 3-2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

In the Scottish League the remarkable revival in the fortunes of the famous amateur organisation Queen's Park Rangers is exciting general comment and delighting their own supporters. On Saturday the amateurs ran round Kilmarnock. Early in the game Garvie hooked a pass through the visiting goal. Paul, who resumed his place in the team, had a second, while Morton capped these with a third. Queen's Park had the mastery in every department though towards the end of the game Duff scored against them, the only point Kilmarnock got, the wonder was the Queen's Park total was not more than three goals. In the game between Glasgow Rangers and Aberdeen at Ibrox, the home team were always supreme The Aberdeen goalkeeper has played a better game, still, he got little support from the defence in front of him. His side lost three goals in the opening half and two in the second with one goal to exhibit in return. The Rangers' half back had a big say in the success of the side. Third Lanark played good football in defeating St Mirren by the odd goal. Although the Saints started poorly, they finished in good style. Honours were even with one goal each at half time. Lanark were lucky in getting the winning goal in the last five minutes. Falkirk and Heart of Midlothian could not manage a goal between them, a pointless draw being the result. Falkirk have often given a better display. The Hearts were superior, especially after the interval, and Dawson should have scored for them, but his effort was wild. Falkirk at one stage besieged the Hearts' goal, but Allan rose to the occasion. The score of 2 goals to 1 by which Celtic beat Hibernians at Easter Road does not represent the superiority of the winners on the day's play. Quinn was missed in the centre, as the Celts required such a man to finish fruitfully the excellent work of the forwards. Motherwell succumbed at home to Dundee after a punishing game. There was more temper displayed than was necessary. If Motherwell did not score it was not from lack of trying. Skene snapped Dundee's only goal in the last minute. Morton and Hamilton Academicals played an equal game up to half time, when each had one point. Through the excellent work of the Morton half-backs, their forwards were allowed to settle down and for the remainder of the game they held the upper hand, winning easily by four goals to 2. Raith Rovers effected a surprise by defeating Clyde-on-Shawfield, though only by a goal to none. The winners played a strenuous game. Clyde were well served and were somewhat unfortunate in losing. Partick Thistle and Airdrieonians have not much credit for their game at Airdrie, as the football was not of high class. Neither scored.

Position:—

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	P.	Goals F.	Goals A.
Glasgow Rangers	4	4	0	0	8	14	3
Greenock Morton	4	4	0	0	8	12	5
Heart of Midlo'n	4	3	1	0	7	8	1
Celtic	4	3	1	0	7	12	3
Dumbarton	4	2	2	0	6	8	3
Dundee	4	3	0	1	6	5	2
Clyde	4	2	1	1	5	6	5
Airdrieonians	4	1	2	1	4	6	5
Third Lanark	4	2	0	2	4	5	6
Falkirk	4	1	2	1	4	5	8
Motherwell	4	1	1	2	3	3	4
Hibernians	4	1	1	2	3	4	5
Partick Thistle	4	1	1	2	3	6	8
Raith Rovers	4	1	1	2	3	5	8
Queen's Park	4	1	1	2	3	3	6
Hamilton Acad'ls	4	0	2	2	2	3	6
Kilmarnock	4	0	2	2	2	5	12
St. Mirren	4	0	1	3	1	3	6
Aberdeen	4	0	1	3	1	2	8
Ayr United	4	0	0	4	0	2	13

BOXING.

The long expected return contest between Bombardier Wells and Gunner Moir was decided at the Canterbury Music Hall, London on Wednesday night, when the former, who had the stain of an unlooked for defeat at Olympia over two years ago to wipe out, for almost the first time in a chequered career showed himself to be of the stuff of which best heavyweights are made, and he defeated Moir in the fifth round to a superb right hand punch on the *solar plexus*, the spot of which the great Bob Fitzsimmons made such excellent use in many of his contests. Well's victory was easily achieved, and yet there was a stage of the contest when his supporters must have felt most uncomfortable. That was in the third round, when Moir, though heavily punished, with a stinging left, bored into his man till he got to close quarters. Then he banged away at the kidneys, using a "barred" punch while the referee remained silent. The effect of Moir's visitations was seen in the vivid flushings Wells displayed on retiring to his corner at the interval. In the fourth round Moir again thought fit to get behind the rules, but he was pulled up that time. Thus, properly, handicapped, the Gunner became a target for an infinitely better opponent. There was much to admire in Wells' stand, swift attack, neat defence and accurate hitting. Moir strove hard to get inside and occasionally did so, but without doing the least damage. About midway in the fifth round after receiving several hard punches on the body Moir ran into the winning blow. Moir had entered the ring, confident that what he had done once he could do again, and Well's boxing all through was of a finished character, and it would seem that after all he has it in him to give England what she has long lacked a first-class heavy-weight professional boxer.

In the fourth round Moir should have been disqualified for a succession of kindly blows. He jostled Wells all over the ring, and the latter could not get in a solid blow.

Then in the fifth round, when Moir's attention was concentrated upon avoiding that left hook to the face Wells lowered his first, and with all the power that he had, hit Moir on the Mark. It was a tremendous hit with the left hand, and after Wells had pushed his man off he repeated the blow as Moir staggered rather than stepped forward, and fell to be counted out.

Wells was almost immeasurably the superior boxer; but Moir made a most gallant contest of it, forcing the boxing all the time that he had strength.

CRICKET.

Cricket is all but dead, but it put in a vigorous dying kick in the third match of the Scarborough festival on Monday, between Lord Londesborough's XI and Kent when the spectators were roused to a pitch of excitement by the stylish batting of J. W. Hearne, and the terrific hitting of Jessop. Both made over a hundred, but while Hearne's 102 out of 187 in two hours and twenty minutes could scarcely be called slow scoring, his display was completely dwarfed by that of the famous Gloucestershire batsman, who contributed 116 out of 138 in an hour.

Remarkable as was the cricket of Mr. Jessop himself and Hitch last week, the former's exhibition on Monday was still more astonishing. All the bowling seemed alike to him, and some idea of the character of his batting will be judged from the fact that he scored 11 from an over of Fielder, 12 from one from Mr. Mason, 14 from Blythe, and 26 from one from Mr. Carr; in the last instances his figures where three 6's and two 4's. Altogether he obtained four 6's and nineteen 4's. and his only mistake, despite all sorts of risks, was when at 52 Humphreys missed him in the deep field.

During the afternoon Lord Londesborough complimented Hitch on his magnificent play on the previous Saturday and expressed the intention of personally presenting him with a souvenir if Hitch would say what form he would like it to take.

The game ended tamely on Wednesday in a victory for the scratch Eleven by 337 runs. Final scores: Lord Londesborough XI. 328 and 220, Kent 109 and 102.

LAWN TENNIS,

The finals of the Sussex Lawn Tennis championships were played on Saturday on the County Cricket ground at Britain. Although winning in three straight sets against the previous holder J. E. H. Zimmermann, S. H. Doust had to play all out to gain the victory. Zimmermann's failure was due to his inability to make use of the wind. He did not drive hard enough against it, and Doust quickly realising this, hit deeply to Zimmermann's back hand, and came in and volleyed off the return thereof. When Doust played against the wind he drove harder from the ground, and only came to the net on few occasions, because the wind held the ball back, which made passing shots, with the wind behind to help, very easy. Both men displayed great activity, and made some good recoveries. Zimmermann scored frequently with his forehand drive, and was rather unlucky in just missing the lines. The score was 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Boothby, by her victory over Miss M. Dillon, takes the Ladies' Cup for good, this being her third win in succession. But she won it only by the merest margin, owing to her pluck in fighting an uphill battle, Miss Dillon lost the first set, but settled down to play beautiful tennis. Adopting the drop shot and lobbing tactics, she kept Miss Boothy running to and fro with such deadly effect that she won the second set and had the lead of 4 games in the final. Apparently Miss Dillon became overawed at being so close to victory against such a formidable opponent, because she lost her accuracy, the drop shots were not short enough and her lobs went out, and Miss Boothby, taking heart, acted on the offensive, and won the next 5 games and the match. The score was 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

The men's Doubles were won by Doust and Porbble, whose thorough understanding of each other's play was the conspicuous feature of the match. The brothers Yencken, although possessing useful services and many good strokes, have not yet obtained the same knowledge of the doubles game as their more seasoned opponents. The score was 6-2, 6-2.

Yencken and Miss Tanner, after a sterling win in the semi-final over Wallis Myers and Mrs. O'Neill, succumbed rather easily to Doust and Miss Holman, who have worked into a strong combination in this department of the game. The score was 6-3 and 6-3.

BOXING MATCH SCENES.

There were remarkable scenes at the Canterbury Music-hall, Lambeth, on September, 10, when Bombardier Wells, the British heavyweight champion, met Gunner Moir, a former holder of the title, in a boxing contest.

Such a huge crowd assembled outside the hall that it was a most difficult matter to gain admittance. A rush was made for the stage door, which was broken down. But just when an ugly situation appeared probable a fireman made a timely appearance with a hose and drove the crowd back with a strong jet of water. Finally the police cleared the footpath at the front entrance.

The half was packed, not a vacant seat being seen.

Before the contest came on Jack Johnson was introduced, but he met with a very mixed reception. When endeavouring to make a speech he was constantly interrupted, and at length left the stage without having said what he wished to say.

SOLDIER'S LOVE FOR A BABY.

A pathetic story of the affection of an ex-Artilleryman for his baby brother was told at Hebburn in mail week. When the child died the man cried a good deal, gave his mother money to buy a wreath, and went to his bedroom and shot himself. He left a note saying: "I cannot bear to see little Roy laid to rest by himself He would be very lonely. If I make no mistake put Roy in my box, so that I may keep him company." A verdict of "Suicide" was returned.

DROWNING FATALITY.

The driver of bullock-cart No. 9035, which was loaded with eight bags of sugar, was driving his cart from the jetty shed to the gateway leading out of the Prince's Docks, when the cart fell into the water. He scrambled out but the bullocks were drowned.

CHAPMAN'S INVENTION.

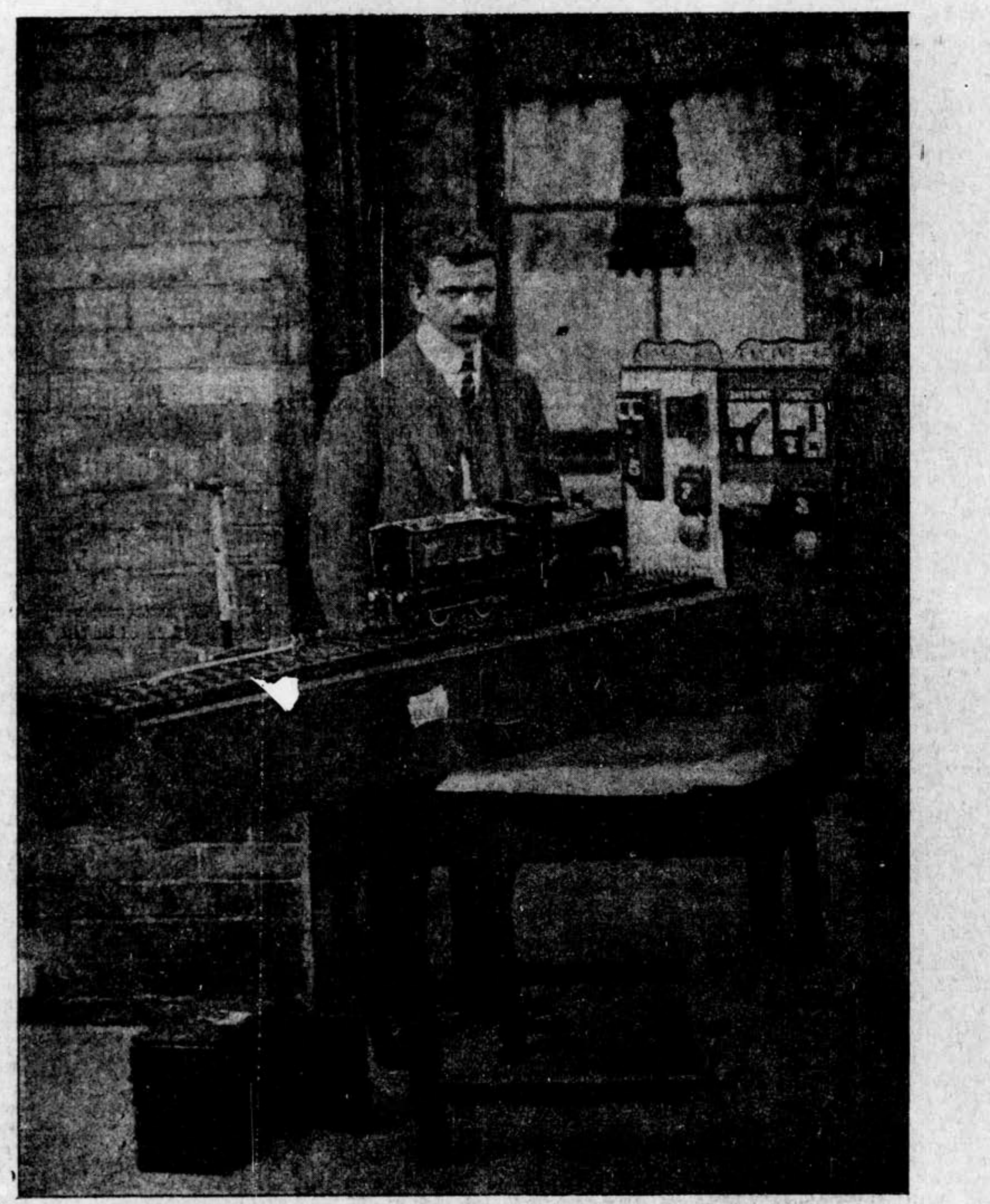


Photo by Central News. *Bombay Chronicle Press.*

HOW RAILWAY DISASTER COULD BE AVOIDED.

Our photograph illustrates a clever device for railway signalling which has been invented by a telegraph operator named Chapman, who is in the employ of the N. E. Railway. The position of the signals is shown in the "cab" of the engine by lights of different colours and a bell rings on the engine when the signal is at "danger." Should the engine pass a danger signal by any mischance, the brakes are applied automatically bringing the train to a standstill. Had this device been fitted on the engine of the ill-fated train, the terrible disaster bringawes might have been avoided.

The photograph shows Chapman with a model of his invention.

BOY GOLF CHAMPION.

◆

DEFEAT IN THE AMATEUR MEETING.

In view of the wonderful victory of the boy amateur and ex-caddie Ouimet at Brooklines it is interesting to see the account of his match with Mr. Travers in the Amateur competition on the 3rd September in which he succumbed to that veteran of many contests.

To-day, says the "Times'" correspondent, there was one match of outstanding interest, between Mr. Jerome Travers, the holder of the Championship, and Mr. Ouimet, the young Boston player who has been doing so well. They took the main body of the crowd with them—not a large crowd according to British ideas, 200 people perhaps.

A COMPARISON OF STYLES.

I do not remember for a very long while having seen better golf played in a championship match than in the first round of this one. Hole after hole was halved in a perfect score, and one was rather reminded of the great final tie at Muirfield in 1909 between Mr. Robert Maxwell and Captain C. K. Hutchison. The two players made a vivid and interesting contrast. Mr. Ouimet, with his graceful, easy swing, has much of the professional method and accuracy; he goes easily and gently right down the middle of the course. Mr. Travers, on the other hand, often makes the game unnecessarily difficult by errors from the tee, but he must be a heart-breaking man to play against, for his powers of recovery are fearful and wonderful. The luck ran with him somewhat in the first round in that he was not severely punished in the rough, but even so he retrieved himself splendidly, and his mastery over the run-up and the deadly accuracy of his putting are remarkable.

Until one becomes accustomed to it one is always expecting him to be short on the green; he seems to put without moving anything, not even the head of the club, but the ball comes on and on straight for the hole, and if it only hits the edge of the hole instead of going into it his opponent may consider himself not unlucky. His long iron shots up to the hole are also admirable, and, indeed, his only weakness is from the tee. Twice this morning he took his driver and hit one moderately bad shot, one abominable. Then he returned to his driving iron, and with a tremendous forcing punch sent the ball scuttling low, hard and generally straight. He lost nothing in length to Mr. Ouimet, who plays well within himself and is a steady and graceful rather than a forceful driver. Roughly speaking, Mr. Ouimet made only three poor shots in the first round—one bad drive, one pulled iron shot, and one weak put; the rest of his game was flawless. He holed two long puts and finished in 74 strokes; yet he was 1 down.

Mr. Travers at the beginning played a game slightly reminiscent of Mr. Laidlay in his deadliest and most exasperating mood. He would play a crooked tee shot, recover finely, play a long, stealing, insinuating shot to within six feet of the flag, and then nonchalantly run down the put. It was difficult golf to play against—worse, perhaps, than much more perfect golf would have been—but Mr. Ouimet, never faltered and gave as good as he got with unwavering determination. Mr. Ouimet was 2 up at the 5th and 1 up at the turn. Mr. Travers squared the match with a 3 at the 11th—one under par play or, as Americans call it, "birdie." After this nearly all the holes were halved, but Mr. Travers just got his nose in front with a lovely 2 at the home hole.

THE AFTERNOON'S PLAY.

After luncheon the crowd was largely increased and applause became frequent and free; sometimes indeed, it reminded one of the clapping at the Eton and Harrow match, when one side applauds the bowler for not being hit and the other side cheers the batsman for not getting out.

The standard of play fell off to some extent; perhaps the strain began to tell. Mr. Ouimet made one or two bad strokes, and Mr. Travers, usually so remorseless, threw away chances with both hands. The holder soon pelled himself together, however, and began a scintillating display of approaching, laying the ball time after time close to the hole with a long iron shot. It was heart breaking work for Mr. Ouimet, who came up most gallantly, only to be beaten back to the ropes again by another relentless punch. There was no stopping Mr. Travers for a long while. However, when he stood 3 up with 6 to play he topped a tee shot and was 2 up with 5 to play. But the sting had now gone out of Mr. Ouimet's game. He never actually "cracked," but he faded away; his putting became rather weak, and Mr. Travers won by 3 up and 2 to play.

Mr. Ouimet, says the critic, covered himself with glory, and when he is a little older and stronger he will be a really great player. As for Mr. Travers, he gave an exhibition of sheer courageous, relentless fighting power worthy of Mr. John Ball at his best. His long iron play might have broken down a man of granite.

Horlick's Malted Milk

An Ideal Travelling Companion

—A real boon for long journeys, where nutriment is necessary in a convenient and easily prepared form. Made of nothing but the purest cream milk and cereals. An excellent thirst quencher and delightfully palatable.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

MARVELOUS NEW REMEDY.
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE (Regd.)

A new and remarkable cure for all sorts of pains and aches for rheumatism, sciatica, gout, lumbago, inflammatory joints and kindred ailments.

Cripples who suffer the dreadful agonies of Rheumatism bid good-bye to their crutches, canes and bandages when Cypress Salve comes in. Stiff joints get relaxed, aching muscles get soothed, the miseries of an ailing life flee for ever by the use of Cypress Salve. Instant relief and eventual cure guaranteed in all aches and pains by Cyress Salve.

Rub it well into the place where the pain or inflammation is, and you will be surprised to see how speedily you get well.

"CYPRESS SALVE" is splendid for Headache, bringing absolute relief at the first application and as it cures headaches, so does it cure Neuralgia.

For many years this marvellous remedy has relieved and cured the most difficult cases. It succeeds where others fail. Try it to-day, now, while it is fresh in your mind.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumn Musjid. BOMBAY.

SAPAT LOTION.

An efficient remedy for ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water, which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy, rupture in feet, biles of long standing scales, dry psora within three days.

Price As 4 per bottle.

SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

By Appointment to H. E. The Maharaja.
GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists,
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

The First and Only Firm

Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe holding British Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
With 23 Years' Practical Experience.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., [illegible] -Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., a[illegible] high personages.

Prices: E[illegible]
A Pocket Ma[illegible]
and its S[illegible]
Free o[illegible]

POONA RACES.

◆

END OF THE BIG MEETING.

ABDUL MALIK'S UNBEATEN RECORD.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

There was as fitting a send-off to the Big Meeting as one could have wished for, the attendance being a large one and the racing very good with large fields as a whole. H. E. Lord Willingdon and Her Excellency were once again present throughout, but one regrets that this is the last race day they will be able to attend, as they leave for Simla on Monday. Her Excellency must be quite *au fait* with the niceties of the game by now as with a bird's eye view from the top floor of the Stand in company with an Official who ought to be able to answer any questions, she now no doubt fully understands why certain horses win on certain occasions and not on others. There has been more rain in Poona since last we raced, and though the weather was now dry and rather hot at first and the course was fit, it was nevertheless slow again.

Judging by the dividends, most of the winners were well fancied even if actual favourites did not flutter much, and there were only two who can be said to have caused real surprise. Quite the feature of the day was the excellence of the handicapping, which resulted in more even betting than usual and brought in several cases almost every candidate into the market. This being the case, returns were acceptable even about well backed ones and there was fresh improvement in place money. A most unusual occurrence was when three horses dead-heated for second place in the big Arab race, but as they shared third place money also they repaid their backers substantially. Again honours amongst riders were divided, those scoring being Mr. Lush Wilson, Brown, Ferguson, Sampson, Purtoosingh, Hill and Harrison.

This is the last of the big races and we have now only two extras left before the Season closes and people turn their attention to Gwalior sandwiched in between the Calcutta big races and the opening of Bombay. Some of our visiting stables are losing no time in getting away, Ramshaw leaving the following day. They have no complaints against the actual racing, but seem agreed upon the fact that it is extremely difficult to make the game pay with the Tote as the sole means, apart from very acceptable stakes.

Being a second division, the opening race of the day was the least interesting, but the winner was as well backed as any in a field of a dozen, which is rather surprising on the strength of his late runs, though we have always known him to be useful Running as a new pony last year, he gave a great deal of promise but of late he has disappointed and perhaps his connections were right in thinking him none too honest and sending him out with blinkers on. Anyway he gave them no doubts once the straight was reached, as he caught and passed Grequa as he liked, the latter having disposed of Salisbury, who still fails to reproduce anything like his classy Bombay form. Backed ones in Lot and Moorshed could never show up, the latter at the wrong end and almost all through, Authority could never stay and Longbeat came altogether too late.

THE CLOSED CHASE.

Only five started for the Closed Steeplechase, and on his last run against a better class Sholto was fancied to give weight to a much inferior lot, Bulloo about as well backed, but the actual favourite being Utopian. Of the five, two fell during the race, Utopian and Astrologer, a mile and half a mile from home respectively. The favourite gave a very poor display of jumping prior to his mishap, lost a deal of ground at the water opposite the Stand and was giving no promise of catching the leaders. Astrologer also was beaten when he fell though he would have credited his owner with third place money as Deputy was a long way behind him. Though Captain O'Brian Butler appeared to be very dazed when he rose, one is glad to say neither rider was at all seriously hurt. Sholto is never expected to be anywhere but in front, at least in the early stages, but Mr. Lush Wilson always had a good hold and the pace was slow with the black held back reasonably close to his field. Till six furlongs from home, Deputy was in attendance, but then had had quite enough and left Bulloo to make a race of it. This latter was practically on terms at the three furlong post, within a length at the last jump, but then Sholto went away to win very decisively, with nothing left in him however.

Though the field was not absolutely representative of our best sprinters, a good lot were out in the Eclipse Plate over five furlongs, all nine starting, and once again Polish was made favourite, it being reasonable to presume that as she was only landed some three months ago she would improve at every outing. Last time she had the race won at half a mile but could not [illegible] out, and the handicapp[illegible] the same view [illegible]ing able to [illegible]thing like [illegible] was little less well backed, as also Paul Pry with Satellite and Dalmatia, with all her weight, receiving support. If this is Satellite's real form she is very much over-rated and her bad luck at the start of recent races could not have meant the upsetting of such a very good thing, as on this occasion she got well enough away only to gradually drop back into insignificance. Dalmatia would probably have done better had she not suffered at the start of a fast run race, Malmsey's Poona Plate is further proved to have been a fluke and Hoppner could never get at the leaders. The surprise of the race was the running of Lord Reay, who was as smart as ever at the gate and very nearly created a great upset. Polish was saved as much as possible and when Madrina came at her soon after the distance she made her effort. There was nothing in her though, and it was all Madrina could do to just pip Lord Reay on the post so closely that onlookers were not sure of the result till numbers went up. Thugh not as well away as some of them, Sampson rode a nice race and comented the good impression he made on The Winner, Paul Pry would probably have won with another furlong or so to go, and should be at his best in Calcutta, which also applies to Polish, who has been brought on rather too soon.

One might reasonably have expected a better field for the New Plate with regard to numbers, though of minor importance. The six carded started and Canberra was a warm favourite, St. Gilgen, Airman and Solution making up good betting. First Solution and then Airman made the pace too hot for the top weights, but in spite of this it struck one that Canberra, who is a satyer, was allowed to lie too far back. St. Gilgen, on the other hand, appeared to move up rather too suddenly and early and when beaten was not persevered with. A good deal depended upon the luck at the bend, and a big slice of this fell to Vancouver who got a nice opening on the rails. Having gone up near the leaders just before the bend, Canberra had taken the outside. He passed everything but Vancauver who, being slow with little dash, was driven right away and was able to keep to the good. Airman was in much more like his Bangalore form than before and Solution was thereabouts with a big weight. For such an old customer as Vancouver, the win was a very creditable one and his owner is lucky in getting a race out of him at all, though he had to come down to receiving a deal of weight from a mediocre company.

THE SELINGER.

The omission of Beckmesser allowed only for place betting on two in the longest flat race we have for the big ones, the St. Leger Plate, and as he has been coming on with his work, of which he requires a large amount, Gunboat was the street corner tip. Hilarity's liking for a long distance brought her support and Picnic's recent win had to be considered as his weight had come down in consideration of the better class he now had to meet. Valerius was far from ignored by those who refused to accept his last run as final. Taking the form of these two and remembering how easily Picnic beat him, it is not a little surprising to find that the extra distance made the difference between an easy win and a bad beating. To get to the actual race, Picnic again was allowed to run on in front pulling double and followed by Monsoon and Mil, but the last named then went past them in Gunboat's interests. At the seven furlongs Monsoon was done with, and two furlongs later Mil began to fall back, Picnic following suit at the three furlongs. Knowing what a sound stayer he is, it looked a fairly good thing for Gunboat when he led by a clear couple of lengths into the straight, but he is apparently not quite wound up yet. Keerit was ridden a different race to the one we are accustomed, but Valerius passed him at the bend and went after the favourite. For about a furlong it was a splendid race, and both horses were under the whip, but eventually weight told in favour of Valerious and he went away to win. It was otherwise a straggly finish and there was evidently less room for improvement in Hilarity then others, which points to Gunboat being her superior when they meet at level weights in Calcutta, and we would have liked to have some idea of how Mayfowl stands with them, but he is being kept comparatively dark with such as Brogue and Last Call.

THE PUBLIC IDOL.

It is difficult to find words to express what is thought of that wonderful little pony Abdul Malik, who now came out to win the long distance race open to Arabs of any size. The first indication that he was of much use was when he was seriously backed to win the Lilliputs, a half mile race now done away with. In those days, two years ago, he was best thought of as a sprinter, and as such reached and passed the level of such as Rajput. He then began to get a couple of furlongs further, when he was quite on his own amongst ponies. He stamped himself as a marvel when in Bombay where he dead-heated with Tajilmulook at no great difference of weight and got the race on an objection. After proving himself a stone better than Baloz ven seen furlongs, he smothered him and others at a far-greater difference of weight over a mile and now comes out to give weight to animals inches bigger than himself over a mile and a half and beat them in hollow fashion. In the same stable, Precious was at one time the absolute champion and the greatest stayer the country had ever seen, but in that Abdul Malik is only a small pony, that he is is the greatest marvel of all. In the race in question, he was made favourite, but in face of the task he was set at fair odds from Trustee, Real Gold and Nakib, with several other fancied by their stables. For a mile Purity set the pace, then Hadee took it up, but at the distance there was only one in it. In his usual style Brown took a bit of a break here and then got the pony together again, to stay on with some comfort. It was a wonderful performance, he never being far out of it, lying about fifth all the way, dropping back as some went on to make the pace hot and coming forward with good judgment as each began to stop. Beyrut failing to see it out, Sir Knight looked as though he would get second, but the judge was unable to separate him from Nakib and Sir Visto, both of whom came with a great rattle at the last moment after being in the ruck. Compared to the Governor's Cup, this was a contrast, as it was the top weights who now figured most prominently. Real Gold and Trustee were well up for a good time, but the former is coming on too late and the latter could not carry out the good impression he made in the race mentioned, giving way to his stable companions. Needless to say, the winner met with a great ovation on returning to scale, and fully deserves the place he occupies in the public estimation; this being his sixth consecutive win.

An upset had to be put up with in the last, though the stable must have profited materially. This was the first division of the initial event and Gafal was expected to have come on after his win. He was never in the hunt, and other fancied ones in Solar Star and Zaki Pasha failed, the former in the ruck all the way and the latter unable to stay. The race is easily described, as Baldwin went out to make all his own running and had no very great difficulty in shaking Singer off, with Young Majub coming too late to threaten. He has left it till late in the Season to shew form in the post, so his stable probably hope for a win before we close. British King flattered to disappoint, and must be off colour as he does not generally suffer from lack of staying powers over a mile.

Those who have failed to score will be hot on the track of the fodder bill stakes, so there is reason to expect good racing till the end.

Following are the full details:—

THE MECCA PLATE.—Division II—Rs. 1,500 to the Winner, Rs. 300 to the Second, Rs. 200 to the Third. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hand and under. Distance 1 mile.

M. Karsondas Govindji's BEST CHANCE, 8-10, Hill 1

The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi's GREQUA, 7-2, Mujeed 2

Capt. Goldie and M. Wilson's SALISBURY, 9-1, Brown 3

Capt. E. B. Egerton's LONGBOAT, 8-4, Ruiz 4

Also Ran:—Occident 9-11, Mr. J. H. Crawford; Good Success 9-8, Hoyt; Sidick 9-6, Solomon; Fado 8-11, Fahad; Moorshed 8-9, Ferguson; Authority 8-6, Purtoosingh; Lot 7-6, McGlone; Nasirabad 6-10, Dhondi.

Betting:—There was close betting between Best Chance, Salisbury and Lot, next in demand being Good Success, Sidick, Authority, Longboat and Grequa.

The Race:—A good start, Salisbury shewing out from Good Success and Grequa, but at the seven furlongs Nasirabad shot past-them and he in turn was passed by Authority. The order was Authority, Nasirabad, Salisbury, Longboat, Grequa, Best Chance and Sidick. At the half mile Grequa began to move up followed by Good Success. Before the bend, Grequa led from Salisbury, but at the distance Best Chance came up handily and near home went away to win very easily by two lengths, a length and a half between next two and a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1min. 56 3/5secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 56½ on the winner, Rs. 21, 36½ and 18 on places.

(Winner trained by T. Harrison.)

THE SINGARH PLATE.—Distance 2½ miles.

Rs. 1,000 to the Winner, Rs. 300 to the Second, and Rs. 200 to the Third. A Handicap Steeplechase.

Capt. Kenworthy's SHOLTO, 12-4, Mr. Lush Wilson 1

Mr. Eeles's BULLOO, 11-0, Mr. Anderson 2

Capt. Goldie and Mr. Wilson's DEPUTY, 9-2, carried 9-6, T. Ferguson...... 3

Also Ran:—Utopian 10-12, Capt O'B. Butler, (fell), Astrologer 9-0, Hayes (fell.)

Betting:—Utopian was favourite with Sholto and Bulloo well backed, some also for the others.

The Race:—Setting a very slow pace, Sholto and Deputy led together from Astrologer and Bulloo and at the ten furlong bend Sholto led by three lengths with Utopian a clear last, but drawing up more handily half a mile further. On completing a round, Utopian came up level with the others, Sholto still clear, but at the water Utopian jumped badly and was again four lengths last. Astrologer moved up third at the nine furlongs and at the mile Utopian came down. Soon after, Bulloo passed Astrologer and Deputy, being within two lengths of the leader, ten lengths ahead of Astrologer who was even further ahead of Deputy. As the half mile Astrologer came down, Sholto only half a length ahead. The last jump saw Sholto about a length to the good, which he doubled on reaching the rails and won with fair comfort by six lengths, Deputy distanced.

Time:—6mins. 11secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 42 on the winner, Rs. 25 and 17½ on places.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distonce 5 furlongs.

Rs. 6,000 to the Winner, Rs. 1,500 to the Second, Rs. 500 to the Third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Mr. R. R. S's MADRINA, 7-11, Sampson 1

Mr. W. Homer's LORD REAY, 6-0, Harrison 2

Mr. M. Goculdass and P. Mathuradass's POLISH, 9-1, Ruiz 3

Mr. Kelso's PAUL PRY, 9-1, Brown... 4

Also Ran:—Dalmatia 9-10, Digby; Hoppner 9-3, Solomon; Malmsey 8-12, Ames; Satellite 7-12, Ferguson; Impecunions 6-0, carried 6-4, Purtoosingh.

Betting:—This was a very good betting race, Polish always favourite, but Madrina very close, next also close being Paul Pry, Satellite and Dalmatia.

The Race:—Dalmatia got the worst of a very fair start, Lord Reay, Polish and Satellite outside leading out, then Lord Reay went clear of Polish, Satellite, Impecunious and Madrina. At the three furlongs the lead was fully three lengths, Madrina coming into third place. Dalmatia came outside at the bend with Impecunious outside her, but they were all out. It looked very much as though Lord Reay would stay on, a grand race ensuing between Polish and Madrina outside. Right on the post Madrina got up and won by a head, with the same margin between the next two, and Paul Pry coming a length behind them.

Time:—1min. 3 3/5secs.

The Totalisators paid 42 on the winner, Rs. 17½, 41½ and 17 on places.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE NEW PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Rs. 2,000 to the Winner, Rs. 700 to the Second, Rs. 300 to the Third. A High Weight Handicap for Horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over.

Mr. T. Harrison's VANCOUVER, 6-4, Harrison 1

Zemindar of Nazergunj's CANBERRA, 9-0, Ferguson 2

Mr. Fortnum Lang's AIRMAN, 8-2, McGlone 3

Mr. M. Goculdass's SOLUTION, 9-10, Ruiz 4

Also Ran:—St. Gilgen 8-9, Brown; Silver Memory 6-4, Purtoosingh.

Betting:—Close betting, all supported to a certain extent, Canberra a decided favourite from St. Gilgen then Solution and Airman, with the other two not far off.

The Race:—Solution, Airman, Canberra and St. Gilgen were away first, but at the seven furlongs Airman went to the front followed at about four lengths by Solution, Canberra and St. Gilgen. A furlong later St. Gilgen ran up second, but at the bend there was a bunch, Silver Memory coming outside and Vancouver on the rails. A furlong from home Vancouver ran up to and past Airman, then Canberra gave chase on the outside, but though he passed Airman, he was held by Vancouver, who beat him two lengths, half a length between next two and a neck between third and four.

Time:—1min. 46secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 137 on the winner, Rs. 33 and 16½ on places.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and Distance.

Rs. 8,000 to the Winner, Rs. 2,000 to the Second, Rs. 1,000 to the Third. A Handicap for Horses.

Mr. Gussy's VALERIUS, 9-8, Ferguson 1

H. H. Kour Saheb of Patiala's GUNBOAT, 8-13, Ames 2

Mr. R. R. S's KEERIT, 8-2, Brown...... 3

Mr. Kelso's HILARITY, 9-7, Sampson. 4

Also Ran:—Picnic 8-2, Hoyt; Mil 6-6 carried 6-11, Vincent; Monsoon 6-0 carried 6-13, Bullock.

Betting:—Gunboat was a warm favourite at about 6 to 4 against, Hilarity next with Picnic, then Valerius and Keerit, all fancied a bit.

The Race:—They got out in a good bunch, Mil passing the stand just clear of Monsoon and Picnic then Gunboat. At the ten furlongs Picnic ran second ahead of Monsoon, Gunboat, Keerit and Hilarity together with Valerius clear last. At the seven furlongs Gunboat came inside Monsoon to third place, the latter now dropping back last. Two furlongs later Gunboat ran to Picnic, who passed Mil, he now dropping out of it and Valerius moving up. At the three furlongs Gunboat passed picnic, Keerit and Valerius next. Gunboat was clear ahead as he came round the turn, but at the distance, Valerius came at him and whips were soon out on both. Near the stand, Valerius drew away and won by two lengths, Keerit seven behind followed at two lengths by Hilarity, Picnic next.

Time:—2mins. 53 1/5secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 80½ on the winner, Rs. 26½ and 17½ on places.

(Winner trained by T. Ferguson.)

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Distance 1½ miles.

Rs. 6,000 to the Winner, Rs. 1,500 to the Second, Rs. 500 to the Third. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s ABDUL MALIK, 9-13, Brown 1

Messrs. Ali bin Talib and M. Goculdass's NAKIB, 9-5, Ruiz 2

Mr. Heath's SIR VISTO, 8-11, Hill 2

Nawab Najaf Ali Khan's SIR KNIGHT, 8-9, Digby 2

Aso Ran:—Gold Fish II 9-5, Bowley; Tajilmulook 9-3, Robinson; Purity 8-7, Pratt; Regent 8-5, Sampson; Beyrut 8-3, Ames; Real Gold 7-12, Ferguson; Thaboor 7-9, Hoyt; Hadee 7-9, Mujeed; Mexico 7-3, Dhondi; Harry Johnson 7-0, Melsom; Sweden 6-12, Kaikosroo; Trustee 6-12, Purtoosingh; Last Chance 6-0 carried 6-1, Harrison.

Betting:—Abdul Malik and Trustee stood out at the head of the market, Nakib and Real Gold next in demand, then Sir Visto, Thaboor and Sweden, next Gold Fish.

The Race:—After some delay mainly due to Real Gold, Purity and Sir Knight, they got away well, Purity, Harry Johnson and Sweden on the inside, Abdul Malik and Trustee further out. At the ten furlongs Trustee ran up to Purity followed by Abdul Malik, Beyrut, Sweden, Real Gold and Hadee. At the mile Purity was leading from Beyrut and Real Gold was third from Sir Knight and Hadee. No change till at the half mile Beyrut caught Purity, next Real Gold followed by Trustee and Hadee together, then Abdul Malik and Last Chance. Hadee, Beyrut and Real Gold were about level in front as they turned the bend, but at the Disance, Abdul Malik shot out past them with Sir Knight close. Nakib and Sir Visto put in very strong finishes, but Abdul Malik was not fully intended to win by a length, the other three dead-heating.

Time:—2 mins. 54 4-5 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 40 on the winner, Rs. 28½, 32, 32 and 50½ on places.

(Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.)

THE MECCA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Rs. 3,000 to the Winner, Rs. 1,000 to the Second, Rs. 500 to the Third. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. Jassim M. Essa's BALDWIN, 7-7, Purtoosingh 1

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SINGER, 8-12, Bowley 2

Mr. D. Framjee's YOUNG MAJUB, 8-13, Ruiz 3

Mr. A. S. Oomer's BRITISH KING, 7-1 carried 7-5, Norman 4

Also Ran:—Zaki Pasha 8-0, Brown; Solar Star 7-9, Hoyt; Beynazeer 7-5, Mujeed; Gafal 6-10 carried 7-5, Ferguson; Real 6-10, Harrison.

Betting:—Gafal was a fairly hot favourite from Zaki Pasha, close up being Solar Star and Baldwin, then Singer, British King and Young Majub.

The Race:—Baldwin jumping out in front, at once went away clear of Zaki Pasha and Real. At the half mile Solar Star passed Real and at the bend British King and Zaki Pasha drew up to the leader. The latter, however, held then safe, as he did Singer whereas Young Majub came too late to be dangerous. Won by three quarters of a length, three lengths between next two and one between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 54 1-5 secs.

The Totalisators paid Rs. 96½ on the winner, Rs. 46½, 48 and 66½ on places.

(Winner trained by Goolam Ally.)

VAIKOM MURDER CASE.

CHILD BORN TO MRS. STEPHENS.

(Associated Press.)

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 27.

Mrs. Buckingham Stephens, an accused in the Stephens murder case, was brought to bed of a girl in hospital this morning. It is likely that this necessitates a long adjournment of the case against her and Swynny.

The vakil for Swynny is, however, likely to ask for the case against his client to be proceeded with, irrespective of Mrs. Stephens, or, in the alternative, that Swynny should be admitted to bail till the date of the adjourned trial.

CHITRAL RELIEFS.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

The troops moving in relief to Chitral reached Sado camp on the Panjkora river on the 25th instant, all well.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

◆

END OF THE SEASON.

CURRENT TOPICS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

The Calcutta monsoon racing season, came to a conclusion on Saturday after a series of eight days racing, and most people, to say nothing of the equine multitude, if they could only speak, will agree that the termination came too soon, for the temperature during the past three weeks has been of as oppressive a brand as the month of September, can give. The attendance was quite up to the good average that has obtained at the monsoon meetings, this year, and although favourites did not win right through the card, the honors of war, so far as backers and layers were concerned, must have been greatly to the credit of the first-named, as not one outsider came to the relief of the layers during the day.

HANDICAP RACES.

With the exception of the "Final Plate" and the "Balaclava Handicap, all the races on the card were "consolations," but this did not detract from the interest in the events, as with the exception of the second-named race, very good sport was witnessed all through. Late Night, who has proved the greatest disappointment of the season, managed to win the "Consolation Pony Hurdle Handicap," but he was by no means greatly fancied for the race, as he had run too badly before to establish any confidence. There were three other better backed ones in the handicap, but he managed to finish in front of them.

The Balaclava Handicap was a farce as it was no race at all—a care of Eclipse first and the rest nowhere, and only served to show that Mr. Fawcett's acquaintance with the amateur class is quite a negligible quantity. Throughout the season he has made so many mistakes in the amateur events, that discontent and dissatisfaction with his work have been rife, and the support accorded by this class during the monsoon meetings, has in consequence, fallen far short of expectations. It has been suggested that the handicapper should be permitted the assistance of a couple of gentlemen will versed in equine amateur form, in framing handicaps for this particular class of race, as Mr. Fawcett arrives to late to note what is doing, or has been done by possible competitors at Gymkhanas etc., prior to the monsoon meetings. If this plan was adopted as an experimental measure at the next monsoon meetings, there would be little for the amateur class forms the backbone of amateur to complain about. The Monsoon racing, deserves a deal more of attention and care in the framing of the handicaps than has been accorded to it this season.

The "Consolation Hurdle Handicap" was won by Mr. Evers, on his own mare Caiman's Treasure. He rode the race in his best style leading all through, and was able to stave off a desperate challenge by King's Spear at the finish, and win by a head. The last three races were won by hot favourites, who justified their selection by providing the spectacle of coming in all their own. These made twenty-seven favourites winning during the season, fourteen, second favourites and six, third, favourites also bringing home their investments. Two horses have won at 8 to 1, and the remaining two races were won by outsiders. These results have been been most excellent from the backer's point of view, and the only people who have not come well out of the season are the bookmakers, some of whom have lost large sums of money.

DIVISIONS OF SPOILS.

The statistics of a meeting are always interesting. Last year 126 horses and ponies were engaged at these meetings, and this year 125 have been competing, and therefore things are very much as they were, but upon the whole the class of sport this year has been better, as we have had several steeplechases to give addded interest to the racing. The division of the spoils shows us that the shares have been more equitably divided this year, Mr. A. N. Das comes out on top of the winning owners with Rs. 6,800 to his credit. His position is well deserved, and is the result of a patience and perseverance that might well be emulated by other wealthy Bengali gentlemen. Another Indian gentleman, from the Punjab, Mr. Lala Raghobir Prosada, comes second on the list with Rs. 5,650. Messrs. Valentine and Vernon, and Mr. J. D. Scott, who headed the list last year with about Rs. 12,000 cash, are now third and fourth with Rs. 5,500, and Rs 4,700 respectively. In the riding department Murdison heads the professional list with six wins in thirteen mounts, Mr. Neilage, coming next with five wins in seventeen mounts. Billet, a new Jockey has ridden four winners, and Melsom and Williamson three. Mr. Evers, easily heads the list of G. R's, having won nine races out of a total thirty-seven mounts. Mr. S. McCall, has ridden three winners, and Capt. Kenneth Robertson, and Major Ormond Winter, two each. Mr. J. D. Scott, trained six winning horses, Norton also leading in the same number, while Thomas, and Beedham, follow closely with five each. Bloss and Butlin, who represent the local interests have only one winner each, and twenty-three winners were trained privately. One of the most pleasant features of the season just over has been the entire absence of the atmosphere of mistrust and suspicion which has hung over the meetings in other years. It is true the Stewards have held an enquiry or so upon reports made by the Stipendiary Steward, but these have been minor matters which have scarcely engaged attention, and no one has been one penny the worse thereby. The management of the meetings have been much to the credit of Mr. Lance, who has been acting Secretary, this season, and the other officials, each in his own department, have done their work conscientiously and well.

The temporary steeplechase course that was constructed on the Calcutta course for the monsoon meetings is in process of demolition, and Bombay sportsmen will see a proper course laid out when they come over for the winter meeting. Under N. H. Rules there should be six fences to the mile but this will not be feasible on the Calcutta course, where in a 3-mile chase there will only be 12 obstacles to negotiate, which is a small allowance. There will be a steeplechase at every "extra" meeting held at Calcutta during the winter, in addition to the regular steeplechase meeting held out at Tollygunge.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

◆

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

The annual match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay Cricket League was played on Saturday, and resulted in a win for the latter. The League going in to bat first made 150, to which Gunpat contributed 77 in brilliant style, his innings including ten 4's and one 6. The Gymkhana replied with a total of 109, F. L. Sprott being the top scorer with 23, and Coombs contributing 22. The scores:—

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

W. B. Kelly, b C. Stileman	8
S. U. Patel, c Jackson, b Clarke	0
S. D. Prabawalker, b Clarke	3
B. S. Bhappu, b C. G. Stileman	0
P. Gunpat, c F. F. Stileman, b Clarke	77
S. A. Razak, b C. G. Stileman	7
K. A. Wagle, b Clarke	0
N. D. Dave, c C. G. Stileman, b Phillips	4
P. Irfani, c F. W. Sprott, b C. G. Stileman	18
A. Ramrao, not out	17
M. H. Chanda Rana, c C. G. Stileman, b Clarke	9
Extras	7
Total	150

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F. F. Stileman, b Chanda Rana	0
J. N. Begbie, b Chanda Rana	2
C. Bowes Lyon, c Chanda Rana, b Bhappu	11
F. L. Sport, l-b-w-, b Chanda-Rana	23
E. E. Coombs, c Gunpat, b Ramrao	22
G. C. Phillips (Capt.), b Wagle	19
C. D. Baker, b Chanda Rana	7
F. W. Sprott, not out	8
F. J. Clarke, b Wagle	7
J. E. Jackson, b Wagle	0
C. G. Stileman, b Chanda Rana	0
Extras	10
Total	109

BOWLING ANALYSES.

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
C. G. Stileman	11	49	1	4
Clarke	14	34	3	5
Phillips	9	47	1	1
Coombs	2	13	0	0

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Chand Rana	16	49	1	5
Bhappu	6	9	2	1
Ramrao	5	17	0	1
Dave	2	13	0	0
Wagle	6	11	3	3

PARSI GYMKHANA V. HINDU GYMKHANA.

A match between the above two Gymkhanas came off on Saturday, and resulted in a draw. The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Dongre, c Panthaki, b Mirza	11
K. Swami, b Kanga	16
Kaikini, b Kanga	16
W. Talpade, c Dr. Pavri, b Vajifdar	29
Goradia, b Vajifdar	14
Kantak, c Mirza, b Chothia	3
Purshotam, b Vajifdar	9
Munsuf (Capt.), run out	11
Ghandhy, run out	8
Joshi, not out	10
Desai, not out	11
Extras	13
Total (for 9 wickets	115

Innings declared closed.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

B. Gagrat, b Joshi	20
Dr. H. D. Kanga, c Goradia, b Purshotam	45
P. D. Chothia, b Joshi	0
N. Pavri, c Munsaf, b Purshotam.	1
H. Vajifdar, b Purshotam	0
Dr. M. E. Pavri (Capt.), c Ghandy, b Desai	40
A. Wadia, l-b-w, b Desai	8
Mulla, c Purshotam, b Desai	0
Naoroji, not out	4
B. Mirza, not out	2
Panthaki, did not bat	
Extras	15
Total (for 8 wickets)	135

RAILWAY MAGNATE'S DEATH.

◆

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

The "Pioneer" says that news has been received from London of the death of Mr. John Manson, Managing Director of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, as the result of an operation for appendicitis.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

◆

THIRD ROUND.

NORTH STAFFORDS DRAW WITH ARGYLE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The third round of the DurandFootball Tournament began this evening games being played between the North Staffords and the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, and between the 3rd King's Royal Rifles, who beat the Royal Scots last evening, and the 5th Mountain Battery.

The first match was very closely contested the Argyles being the superior in defence and the Staffords in attack. Five minutes before half time, the Argyles obtained a goal, Johnson scoring. The Staffords equalised half way through the second half through Baker. Both sides tried hard to gain the lead but the defence on both sides was very keen. Thompson the Argyle's goal-keeper, brought off some splendid saves and was only beaten at close range after being knocked down. A minute before the close of the game the Argyles obtained another goal, but the referee disallowed it on the ground of the ball having gone through the side of the net. Extra time was played and no score resulted until ten minutes after the restart, Johnson obtained another goal and put the Argyles ahead. The Staffords pressed very hard and exerted their utmost to equalise, a very exciting finish ended in the Staffords getting another goal just in time, and the game therefore resulted in a draw of two goals each. The replay will probably take place on Monday morning.

The teams were:—

North Staffords—(goal) Potts; (backs Woodcook and Cowley, (halves) Fenton, Duckers and Hollinshead; (forwards) Iye, Doughty, Baker Munson and Burrage.

Argyle and Sutherlands—(goal) Thompson, (backs) King and Addison, (halves) Duffy, Macaw and Houston, (forwards) MacDonald, Hunter, Payne, Beattee and Johnson.

RIFLES (2) BEAT 5TH BATTERY (0).

The other game, which was between the 3rd King's Royal Rifles and the 5th Mountain Battery, was not very exciting. The Rifles were tired after their strenuous games against the Royal Scots and the Battery gave them a good game. The Rifles, however, were superior. In the first half the Rifles obtained one goal and the Battery nil. In the second half the Rifles obtained another goal at the end of the game, and accordingly won by two goals to nil.

The teams were:—

3rd King's Royal Rifles, (goal), Holey, (backs) Merae and Beale, (halves) Lowe, Clay and Tuck, (forwards) Rowell, Skevington, Smith, Shaw and Smith.

5th Mountain Battery, (goal) Skinner, (backs) Holmes, and Ralph, (halves) Fielder, Goodman and Caffery, (forwards) Yates, Sims, Newman, Dunn and Farrington.

Referee:—Sergt. Bellion.

FOOTBALL.

◆

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A," (4) BEAT THE R. G. A., (1).

As anticipated, the Sherwood Foresters "A" beat the R. G. A. on Saturday, but their two points were earned more easily than was generally expected would be the case. Combining well, they gave the Artillery defence a hard time of it, and had Quinn not brought off several very fine saves the margin would have been even more decisive. As it was, only one goal was put past him in the second half, after a winning total had been registered before the interval. On occasion the Artillery broke away well, Kite particularly prominent with runs down the line, and it was some consolation to them that they managed to open an account shortly before the end came.

Final Scores:—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS "A"	4 goals.
R. G. A.	1 goal.

There is one more match of particular interest, the one between the R. G. A. and G. I. P. Railway, which will settle the third place in the table for the former, if they prove successful.

The teams were:—

Sherwood Foresters "A":—Johnson, Goal; Needham and Garbutt, Backs; Bowler, Clough and Fitzjohn, Halves; Flinders, Orange, Stevenson, Wright and Walker, Forwards.

R. G. A.:—Quinn, Goal; Roach and Weaver, Backs; Jerram, Jones and Lawrence, Halves; Kite, Massey, Pond, Spain and Hart, Forwards.

Referee:—Mr. Inwood.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

G. I. P. Railway v. R. G. A.

INDIA'S FUTURE.

BRINGING OF GOLDEN AGE.

DR. MANN'S INSPIRING ADDRESS.

The annual meeting of the Students' Brotherhood was held on Saturday evening at the Wilson College Hall, when Dr. Harold Mann, Principal of the Poona Agricultural College, delivered an address on the special difficulties and yet the special opportunities of young men and educated young men in India to-day. Dr. R. Scott, Principal of Wilson College, was in the chair.

Mr. B. S. Turkhud, Secretary of the Brotherhood, was called upon to read the annual report of the Managing Comittee.

The Managing Committee in their 16th annual report on the working of the institution during the last year, said.

That besides the ordinary weekly classes a number of interesting and learned addresses on social, literary and ethical topics by eminent persons were aranged. During the first term a special course of 8 addresses was arranged for and they were delivered by Mr. F. T. Brookes, the first 5 being on "The Essentials of Character" and 3 being on "Ancient Ideals and Modern Opportunities." These lectures attracted large audiences. The conversational meetings were held regularly every month at the headquarters of the Brotherhood.

The Students' Brotherhood Motiwalla prize, of the value of Rs. 125 offered by the Committee in the year 1911 on the "Theory and Practice of Social Service in India" was competed for by many undergraduates and graduates of not over 5 years standing and Essays were received from all parts of India. The prize was awarded to Mr. Kanayalal M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B., of Bombay and the presentation was made by our distinguished Patron Mr. Ratan Tata.

The Committee has now offered a similar prize of the value of Rs. 125 for the best Essay on the "Present System of Education in India and its Bearing on the Social and Religious Life of the People." The prize is open to competition by all undergraduates and graduates of not over 5 years standing.

The Students' Brotherhood Quarterly which has been conducted by Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., since its inception has continued to be a success and has attracted notice in several quarters.

The Reading Room and Library which practically exists through the generosity of our Patron Mr. Ratan Tata continues to be an attraction to a fairly large number of members. During the year under review there has been considerable addition of new books, weeklies and dailies.

Monetary assistance to the extent of Rs. 246 was given during the period under review to a few poor students attending colleges in Bombay.

The President and members of the Brotherhood were "At Home" on Wednesday 10th April 1912 at the Presidency Association Rooms, Apollo Bunder, when the Students' Brotherhood Motiwalla Prize was awarded to Mr. K. M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B., for the best Essay on the "Theory and Practice of Social Service in India."

The Committee were able to collect and send a small amount to the Famine Fund.

The Committee feel pleasure in observing that institutions on the lines of the Students' Brotherhood of Bombay have been working at Karwar, Ahmedabad, Poona and Bangalore and the Honorary Secretary has been in constant touch with these institutions.

The report was adopted.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji announced that Mr. Ratan Tata had increased his annual grant for the next five years from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,500. This would enable the Committee to improve the work of the institution in several ways. Mr. Cursetji proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Tata. Mr. P. D. Wadia seconded the proposal which was passed amid loud cheers.

DR. MANN'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Mann then delivered the following address:—

I feel it a peculiar privilege to stand before you to deliver the annual address to the Students' Brotherhood of Bombay. Some of the addresses in previous years have been given by men like Mr. Gokhale, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, and others whom we all unite to honour, and to follow in the succession of these is itself an inspiration. But, over and above this, the Students' Brotherhood is an institution which is doing a great work. When an organisation is able to obtain an endorsement so emphatic and so valuable as you have obtained from a hard headed business man like Mr. Ratan Tata, during the past year,—it may be taken to be doing without doubt something very valuable. When, in addition, it forms the one link binding the young educated manhood or womanhood of Bombay together,—a matter on the importance of which I shall enlarge later—I think its opportunities can hardly be overstated.

You have usually allowed those who have addressed you each year a considerable latitude in the choice of their theme. All you have demanded is that it shall be of some use to the student community. And taking advantage of this permission, I am going to-day to speak to you in some measure on the special difficulties and yet the special opportunities of young men and educated young men in India to-day.

SILENT CHANGES.

There is nothing which I feel more often than the sense of the honour and privilege of living in these great days in which we are living in India,—and of being students, of being among those in whose hands the destinies of the future in this land lie. And in what I want to say to-night I want to try and expand a little on this theme, and lead you to and inspire you with a conception of the glorious possibilities under which you live.

Let us consider for a moment the conditions. I cannot look out on India to-day without feeling that our country here is passing through a revolution,—and a revolution not less profound and not less serious because it is silent and because it is only obvious to the very observant and thoughtful onlooker. India has, after an isolation of many centuries, begun to take a position in the wider world. Whether it be caused by the spread of western education,—or whether it be produced by the greater ease of access of West to East and East to West,—as well as the ease of communication into the remotest part of the country,—a change is manifest in every corner of our land. I have experience as you know, of the remote corners of the country, far away from the busy hum of your Bombay mills.—and the change is obvious there. No-one who knows the country at present can ever again talk of 'the changeless East'. Your village unit is disappearing: your isolated villager who knows no place but his home, is hardly found any longer. And this change which took in our own countries in the West many generations to carry out, is here being crushed into one short lifetime.

PERIOD OF REVOLUTION.

And into this period of revolution,—this time of change from a patriarchal, even a feudal,—at any rate an isolated type of life prevailing throughout the country to a time when we are part of the great throbbing world, when we are dependent one on another though we dwell in different parts of the country or in different parts of the world,—we have come. We may not like it. We may consider that the materialising of life which is, in a measure, a necessary result, also means a debasing of life. But whether we like it or no, it is here, and we cannot stop it. I think that a great deal of energy is often wasted in inveighing against and in fighting the inevitable. If a change is inevitable then to spend time in resisting it is foolish and waste of force. Far better is it to take the situation in hand and guide it past the dangers with which it is surrounded.

"GRANDEUR OF YOUR INHERITANCE."

And yet if the changes through which we are passing are inevitable, we have not to allow the result in such a case as Japan either on its good side to render us too enthusiastic, or on its bad side to make us lose heart. We can, we must, look upon our position as that of those who wish to guide the change,—to try and reach the results which have been attained in Japan as elsewhere, without the evils with which the change has been accompanied there.

Now, why do I speak thus to a body of students here to-day? What relationship has this discussion of world changes which are going on to our academic ideals, and to the work of a body like the Students' Brotherhood? I speak because I feel two things. I feel that in the next few years, the students of to-day will be inevitably the leaders. People may depreciate the value of our students,—but whether the depreciation be true or no (and I have no time to stay to consider the question) they will be the men and women who will largely guide the changes which occur during the next generation. We may or may not have one inspired leader who will 'ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm' but, as a body, the students of to-day are the leaders of to-morrow. And hence I want to impress on you the grandeur of your inheritance, especially under the present conditions.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LEARNING AND LIFE.

And this seems to me more than ever certain to be the case when we are dealing with students living and trained in the centre of a great city like Bombay. Many people feel that a University should not be situated amid the rush and life of a great city, that learning requires the quiet and calm of the banks of the Isis or the Cam rather than the rush and bustle of the Thames. Many have thought that the ideal University centre in Western India is Poona, and not Bombay. I, personally, cannot think thus. I want a closer association between learning and life. I want the fact of being members of an intensely living world, of a world such as we see in the great cities of our modern world, to be fully realised early in a student's career, and hence I welcome the fact that we are living and working in the centre of a great city. But this is no use unless we feel we are a part of the life which is throbbing round us, unless it inspires us to the idea that we are being trained to take our part in that life,—and woe be to him who having been thus trained despises his inheritance!

DEVELOPMENT OF MANHOOD.

But how can we prepare ourselves for this great heritage? It is not a heritage which we can take possession of as a result of rank, or wealth, or even of learning as such. Your nobleman finds his patent of nobility of no use here. Your wealthy man finds that his wealth may even be a hindrance to his being able to do the great work to which you are called. Your learned man, if his learning [illegible] that of a pedant, will soon be [illegible] and dry without any [illegible] taken of him. We have thought too much of these things in the past. And as time goes on, I lose even what reverence I had for them,—and come back to the idea that what counts is not rank, but the manhood which originally, perhaps centuries ago, gave rank: not wealth, but the character if it ever existed, which made wealth possible: not learning as such,—but the manhood which can apply the learning. You probably remember Mrs. Browning's passionate outburst in one of her poems, against a woman who considered much of rank and wealth.

"Learn more reverence, Madam, not for
rank or wealth; that needs no learning
That comes quickly, quick as sin does,
aye, and often Works to sin
But for Adam's seed, man; trust me 'tis
a clay above your scorning
With God's image stamped upon it and
God's kindling breath within."

I want this time of training in the centre of a great city to be above all things a time for bringing out and developing manhood. The other things may help, except that of hereditary rank, which I totally despise. But they are more or less non-essential, and I never forget that our own Christian master urged his followers to abandon wealth before aspiring to be world leaders.

NOT ENOUGH MIXING.

And this development of manhood is chiefly obtained, I always feel, by mixing with men, by mixing with others, by absorbing their ideals, by applying them in our work, by allowing them to influence our manner of work. And this has been partly wanting in the past. We have not mixed enough with our fellows: we have not mixed enough with our teachers: we have not mixed enough with those who are doing the work of the world. I went recently to Oxford,—and I am not perhaps an unqualified admirer of the Oxford system. But among other places I went to the Oxford Union. And I felt at once that here was something which has not developed nearly to the same extent in Bombay. A place of meeting, where people do actually meet: a place where one can see and associate with these of wider outlook and nobler ideals than myself.

And something of this sort is what, I take it, the Students' Brotherhood of Bombay aims to be. To furnish a place when we can meet with our betters, where a young student in search of ideals, in search of means of putting these ideals into practice can meet with those inspiring geniuses such as are found in Bombay as in all other centres of light and leading. We have such men in Bombay now, I know some of them,—men who can and do inspire those who come in contact with them,—men who, if we come into touch with them, on whole vision is classified, our ideas emphasised—and instead of wandering hither and thither without any object in life or any means of attaining any object we may have,—we are put on a royal road to work and usefulness.

CLASHING OF MIND WITH MIND.

This is my ideal for the Students' Brotherhood. I believe in the contact and clashing of mind with mind,—especially if the people we get into contact with are better than ourselves, better intellectually, better morally—in a word better men than we are. And so I do not want the Students' Brotherhood to be merely a students' club. It must be that, but it may be more. And whether it is more than this depends largely on the attitude with which the senior and higher members go. If I attend the Students' Brotherhood as a Principal of a College, as a middle aged don,—then I can do little,—but if I can once make everyone feel that I am a fellow-student, a little more experienced perhaps,—but still one who comes to learn, to gain information, and what is more, to gain inspiration from even the most junior student,—then my presence will be valuable—valuable to myself and to others. If we can realise this, then the Students' Brotherhood may become one of the most valuable, if not actually the most valuable, students' institution in Bombay.

And this clash of mind with mind will inevitably lead under the conditions of change in which we live to a study of that change, to an absorbing desire that our life should count for something in bringing out of the revolution a better day for our country. Some may turn and find, and find rightly, that their means of holding the evils in check and bringing out a better India is purely religious. In the similar revolutionary period in the early nineteenth century in England, amid the clash of minds at Oxford, such a man was Newman,—perhaps one of the two greatest student forces of the nineteenth century in England,—and I could name others. If your highest thoughts and aspiration lead in this direction whether you be Parsi, Hindu, Mohammedan, Christian, go for it.

"WE NEED POLITICIANS."

Some may find the clash of minds leads them to political service. Many have gone this way: Some of the greatest of Bombay men have devoted themselves to India in the political field. And to all those who find, in contact with better men than themselves, that their highest ideals can best be thus realised, I say God speed. We need politicians,—men who devote themselves to making our Government such as to produce men,—men in the highest and best sense.

Somemay find, in contact with the most inspiring, that their passions are raised to social service. Would that there were many thousands of such! The revolution of to-day is raising may problems never before thought of; the old social system—as it stood and stands—is, I think, tottering to its fall. If I could only inspire young men to take the trouble to see what I have seen,—and to do something first to find out, and afterwards to try and alleviate the social evils and [illegible] of our duty,—I would do anything. I would like to see the Students' Brotherhood the centre of inspiration for social study and social service.

Some may find they can best serve their time by devoting themselves to education or to learning as such. It may be that they hold the key of all.

But I must not enlarge further. Let us use our Brotherhood to fight out our future, to make us use our manhood to be the best. God forbid that I should want to make anyone think like me: but I want to inspire everyone to think and to act their very best.

PROMISED LAND.

And I for one, believe in the promised land for our people. The golden age for India is not in the past, but in the future. Glorious privilege it is, to help to bring it. And that privilege is yours. Do it in your own way,—but do it. And I will conclude with lines from our leading present day poet which has often been my own inspiration.

If you can dream, and not make
thought your aim,
If you can think, and not make
thought you are,
If you can meet with triumph and
disaster,
And treat those two impostors just
the same,
If you can fill each unforgiving
minute,
With sixty-seconds worth of work
well done,
Yours is the world, and everything
that's in it,
And, what is more, you'll be a man,
my son.

With a vote of thanks to Dr. Mann and the chair the meeting terminated.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

BRANCH OF ORIENTAL STUDIES

GOVERNMENT TO ESTABLISH SANSKRIT SCHOOL AT POONA.

A meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay will be held in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Tuesday, the 14th October, at 5-45 p.m.

The Rev. Dr. R. Scott will move for the prescription of a form of certificate to be given to First year students in Arts under regulation 21 of the new regulations in Arts.

Dr. N. F. Surveyor will move for the recognition of the Civil Hospitals at Poona, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad (Sind) at the Medical Schools attached to them for the purposes of the M. D. and M. S. examinations.

Dr. N. A. F. will move that the practical portions of the University examinations in engineering be held in Poona.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, to the Registrar of the University will be considered:

I am directed to state that at the Conference of Orientalists held at Simla in July, 1911, there was a general consensus of opinion that it was necessary, while making provision for Oriental study and research on modern critical lines, to maintain side by side with it the ancient and indigenous systems of instruction, since the world of scholarship would, it was thought, suffer irreparable loss if the old type of pandit and maulvi were to die out, and that what was needed to promote these indigenous systems was encouragement rather than reform. With this object in view it has been suggested that a Sanskrit school might be established at Poona for the training of pandits. The school should be furnished with a good library to which the collection of manuscripts at the Deccan College might be transferred. The students at the proposed school would be partly pandits engaged in the acquisition of Oriental learning on the traditional lines, and partly graduates interested either in Oriental research or in extending their knowledge of the more recondite branches of Oriental studies. The staff would consequently consist partly of the repositories of the ancient traditional learning and partly of modern Oriental scholars. Provision would also be made for the imparting of an elementary knowledge of the English language to the pandit students and of the German and French languages, a knowledge of which is necessary for the study of modern methods of criticism, to the graduate branch of Oriental studies of the University and that its alumini might be granted University title and degrees for Sanskrit learning similar to those now granted by the Madras University.

In view of these sugestions I am directed to inquire whether the Bombay University would be prepared to establish a branch of Oriental studies with corresponding degrees, if arrangements were made for the teaching of this branch of knowledge on the lines above indicated.

Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, will move, as recommended by the Faculty of Arts and the Syndicate:

That Government be informed that the University is prepared to establish a branch of Oriental studies with suitable titles of distinction, if arrangements are made for the teaching of this branch of knowledge generally on the lines indicated in the Government letter.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Mr. W. Whitaker, Third Inspector of Factories issued a summons against Mr. A. W. Edge, Manager and Rama Toolaji, Assistant Jobber of the New Great Eastern Mill at Chinchpookly charging them with engaging a boy Baboo Gopal under nine years of age, thereby infringing section 23 (a) and (c) of the Indian Factories Act.

The accused were defended by Mr. DeSouza, pleader. On the 6th instant Mr. Whitaker visited the mill where he found the boy employed. The accused stated that the lad was not an employee but had taken food to the mill for one of the mill-hands.

The Magistrate, however, refused to believe the defence and fined Mr. Edge, who took all the responsibility on himself, Rs. 25.

NEW TURKISH CONSUL.

HALIL HALID BEY'S ENGLISH EXPERIENCE.

THE JUMMA MASJID CARPET.

Halil Halid Bey, who arrived by Friday's mail steamer, to take up his appointment as Turkish Consul General in India, is of that interesting and highly educated type of Turkish gentlemen which is a product of the Young Turk Party. A tall and broadly built man with a cosmopolitan ease of manner, he talks English with a fluency rarely acquired by a foreigner. Halil Halid Bey, who is at present living at the Taj Mahal Hotel, informed a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" that although he was pleased, as a journalist of some years experience,—during which time he had contributed both to English and Turkish papers—to discuss generalities he was not able to express any opinion on the political situation as it affected his country.

Halil Halid Bey explained the fluency of his English by the fact of his frequent visits to England where he has many friends. He was born at Angora in Asia Minior, where he owns land. He began life by studying law in Constantinople, and about twenty-two years ago went to London to further his studies, especially in English. While in England he took the opportunity of entering Cambridge University and is a Master of Arts of that University. In addition to this Halil Halid Bey held a lectureship in Turkish while at Cambridge. In 1897 he held a vice-Consulship in London which he subsequently resigned on account of his consitutional views. He was living in England at the time that the Constitution was proclaimed. About two years ago Halil Halid Bey was elected as a Deputy in the Second Chamber for his birthplace, Angora.

Halil Halid Bey told the representative who interviewed him that he had no doubt that his appointment had been made on account of his knowledge of the English people. Although he had never been in India before he had many Indian as well as English friends, whom he admired and he hoped to find that his work in India would intensify that friendliness of spirit with which he had set out to meet English and Indian alike.

The carpet for the Jumma Masjid, of which Halil Halid Bey has been given official keeping is a present of religious significance from H. I. M. the Sultan to the Mussalmans of India. It has not yet arrived in Bombay. Halil Halid Bey spoke with admiration of the good work done during the Balkan War by the All—India Medical Mission, who were attached to the Red Cresent Society. He would have the pleasure, he said, at a later date, of decorating the members of this distinguished corps with medals as marks of appreciation from H. I. M. the Sultan.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN.

500 IN 15 DAYS.

About fifty members of the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association met in the large hall of the institution on Saturday night at dinner to consider plans for inaugurating a Membership campaign to secure 500 additional members in fifteen days. Mr. F. J. Page presided, and among those present were Messrs. Frank Clark and A. E. B. Gordon, Vice-Presidents of the Association. A few musical items enhanced the pleasure of the evening, and speeches were made by Mr. W. J. Kenshett and Mr. T. Gosford, the leaders of the campaign, and Mr. L. G. Cranna, the Secretary, made a short speech in closing.

The plan is for two companies—the Red and the Blue—the former captained by Mr. W. J. Kenshett and the latter by Mr. T. Gosford, with ten lieutenants each who should work the canvass as a competition. A start will be made on the 1st October, and the closing day will be the 15th. Red and Blue membership application forms have been prepared, as also little booklets with red and blue covers, drawing attention to the varied character of the Association work. Great enthusiasm prevailed at the dinner, and a successful canvass is anticipated.

CONTRABAND OPIUM.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise-Inspector P. J. Hudson charged Mukia Matharam, a Brahmin mendicant, with importing two and a half tolas of opium without a license.

The evidence showed that on Saturday morning, the accused arrived in Bombay from Bhopal and on his luggage being searched, the above mentioned quantity of opium was found.

The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 15.

DOCK MISHAPS.

SQUALL CAPSIZES A PROW.

SALVAGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Despite the fact that the monsoon is drawing to a close and that the dearth of labour at the Docks, which resolved itself into a difficult problem at the beginning of the rainy season is a thing of the past, few days pass at the Docks without the recording of incidents which, as a rule, take the from of mishaps. This week-end has brought its usual quota to which the "Elephanta" squalls which came across the harbour with great suddenness on Friday evening and on Saturday morning contributed.

When the first burst of wind came on Friday evening a loaded prow, which was lying off Malad Bunder, the north-east corner of Prince's Dock, capsized and the crew lost no time in reaching temporary safety on the masts. The accident happened at 6-45 p.m. and the Water Police immediately sent out two boats to the rescue of the men on the sinking craft, most of whom however, struck out for the shore when they saw that their vessel would not right itself. No lives were lost. The number of the prow, which was loaded with flour, sugar, ghee, cocoanut and pepperment, was 8,599.

Another instance of an overloaded prow, sinking and capsizing its cargo of iron, within the limits of the Docks took place about three weeks ago, and the interesting work of salving the cargo is at present taking place at the shore end of the Anchor Line berth between the S. S. Circassia, of this line, and a tramp steamer called the Inverkip. The salvage which has to be dredged up from a bed of about four feet of mud in the bottom of the basin, consist of 280 long locking bars and plates sent to Bombay to be used in the construction of the New Tansa Main. Those bars and plates were being off loaded on to a prow, and, as these vessels are not adapted to a cargo of this description,—being all beam with little or no keel,—the prow collapsed, gently tipping its unwieldy cargo into the basin. The salvage work is being carried out by Port Trust Diving Barge No. 96 under the supervision of the Chief Diver and as it takes place in such an accessible position the operation is being daily watched with interest by a large number of people. Indian divers take turns in descending into the mud where, with the aid of the large hose through which the Port Trust Fire Engine is pumping water at high pressure, they attach the cumbrous lengths of iron to a hand crane.

FIRE AT SHEPHERD'S WHARF.

A fire, which fortunately was soon extinguished without gaining any great spread, took place at Shepherd Wharf on Friday evening at six o'clock. A cart with eight boxes of fireworks, of the type sold at Devali season, made of strips of aluminium dipped in a preparation of magnesium, was unloading its cargo preparatory to transhipment of the fireworks to Jamnagar. The contents of one box ignited and set fire to a consignment of cotton seed, which was lying near. The fire was eventually extinguished with little damage being caused.

CART FALLS INTO DOCKS.

Another somewhat unusual accident at Prince's Dock was the falling of a bullock cart into the basin. This vehicle was loaded with eight bags of sugar and was manoeuvring, in that liberal manner adopted by the drivers of these vehicles, for a turning. The off wheel, unfortunately, slipped over the jetty side and the cart, bullocks and driver were precipitated into the Dock. The driver thought it advisable to ensure his own safety, and, as there was not time to cut the bullocks loose or to devise a plan for getting them out of the Dock, the animals went down with the cart. It is a surprising thing, considering the unavoidably chaotic traffic conditions in parts of the Docks, that more occurences of this kind do not take place.

OVERLOADING CARTS.

An instance of a certain carelessness observed in the Bombay Streets by which bullock-carts break down frequently, through over-loading and unwieldy loading, to the delay and danger of passing traffic took place on Carnac Bridge just before mid-day on Saturday morning. Bullock cart No. 9,562 was proceeding down the steep slope of the bridge in the direction of the Docks precariously loaded with a number of long iron pipes which protrude over the bullocks' heads, when about half of this heavy load slid over the top of the yoke on to the road, owing to the angle at which the cart was tilted. In consequence of this obstruction, a Dock-bound tram-car was delayed for some minutes. Occurences of this description are known by the writer to be frequent, and apart from he delays they cause, the cruelty to the patient bullocks, who seem to sufler resignedly to any treatment. The bullock cart driver has no time to be and is not a humanitarian and his method of inciting speed is notoriously cruel, but when, in addition to this, his employers load his cart with unwieldy pieces of steel, the cruelty to the bullocks can be imagined The writer has often seen heavy girders see-sawing the bullocks off the ground by the necks all the way down a long hill, and has more than once seen the weight of the load forcing the steel bound wheel on to the legs of the animals while the driver confessed his inability to check the impetus of his cart. For the above reasons one thinks that overloading should be carefully supervised.

POONA BHAMPTA TRIAL.

EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENCE,

HONEST LABOURERS AND LANDOWNERS.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

The case in which fifty-three Bhamptas are being charged before Mr. F. W. Allison, Special Judge, is now nearing its conclusion.

The Crown Prosecutor has during the last four or five months examined no less than four hundred witnesses, and the end now appears in sight, as yesterday, on the conclusion of the case for the prosecution Mr. F. W. Allison proceeded to record the statements of the accused, who have now entered on their defence. Several witnesses were examined by the pleader for the defence, to show that some of accused are landowners whose incomes are quite sufficient to maintain them and their families, as also that some of the accused earn honest livelihood as labourers on private land, and irrigation canal works.

In cross-examination these witnesses stated that the lands owned by the accused yielded incomes that ranged from Rs. 20 to Rs. 200 a year, and that in most cases the accused did not cultivate their lands themselves and that they were frequently absent from their villages. The lands had been acquired by the accused within the last ten years.

TOAST OF OTHER DAYS.

OLD LADY'S DEATH RECALLS HER ROMANTIC STORY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

An interesting story has come to light in connection with the sudden death of an old Lady, Mrs. McCarthy, which took place in Calcutta a few days back.

It appears that in the early fifties Mrs. McCarthy was a young Mahomedan woman of prepossessing looks residing at Murshidabad. Many are the stories told of the many hearts she had broken by her bright, cheerful and fascinating looks. The spell that her physical charms used to cast was not only confined to her co-religionists but to a wealthy. Scotch indigo planter of that place named Freeman. Freeman, who was taken with her at first sight, seeing her poor but rich in beauty, carrying a pail of water from a well, was determined to win her for himself. Making private enquiries of her whereabouts, and assisted with the money at his command, he succeeded in obtaining an interview with her. Freeman, who could speak Urdu fluently, won her affections by his pursuasive eloquence in the language which she spoke. One interview led to many, till several of her co-religionists came to know of these clandestine meetings and many were the angry words spoken by her jealous admirers.

Freeman, fearing that bodily harm might be done to her, arranged one day to elope with her.

The night fixed for the flight was a dark and sultry one, and just before the hour of three Freeman, with a palanquin, and disguised as a *fakeer,* waited near her house. He had not been there long before this young Mahomedan girl came stealthily to where he was, and Freeman, putting her in the palanquin, carried her off.

Freeman brought the girl to Calcutta and had her converted to the Christian faith at the free Church of Scotland, after which he made her his wife. Both lived happily and in due time a child was born to them. Freeman became passionately fond of the little one, so much so that at its death he fretted and himself followed soon after, leaving his widow a large fortune unconditionally.

Shortly after her husband's death she left Murshidabad and travelled a great deal in India till she came across McCarthy and married him. Her second marriage did not prove so happy as her first, and it is stated that McCarthy ultimately deserted her and settled down in Madras.

Mrs. McCarthy then settled down in Madras and about three months ago came to Calcutta, where she died, leaving one lakh and a half. So far Mrs. McCarthy appears to have no one to call her own.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION.

POLICE INSPECTOR SENT TO JAIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

The Deputy Magistrate of Jamalpur in Mymensing District on Saturday disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Aurendra Nath Bose of Davanganj police station was charged with having extorted R[illegible] 760 from one Behari, a cultiva[illegible] accused was convicted and [illegible] to one year's rigorous im[illegible]

MEN'S SHIKAR KIT.

THE SHIKAR SEASON IS COMING

and it is time to be looking over your kit and renewing where necessary. We have a large variety of very reliable materials.

SHIKAR SUITS from	..	Rs.	18-0
SPECIAL SHIRTS ,,	..	,,	3-0
SHOOTING BOOTS, per pair	..	,,	19-8
SHIKAR TOPEES from	..	,,	7-0
FOX'S PUTTEES, per pair	..	,,	5-8
THICK WOOL SOCKS ,,	..	,,	2-0

If unable to call, write for patterns of materials for Suits and Shirts.

ASQUITH & LORD LTD
Gentlemen's Outfitters

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	..	30,00,000
Called Up Capital	..	15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	..	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	..	1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annu Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April ,,	..	24,77,000
31st July ,,	..	52,35,000
31st December ,,	..	1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
AGENCIES :—Calcutta, Delhi. Amritsar and Karachi.
Manager :—S. N. POCHKHANAWALLA, C.A.I.B. (London.)

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Head Office: -BOMBAY.

Annual Premiums, payable throughout Life, to assure Rs. 1,000 at Death.

Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-8
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

Prospectus and Proposal Forms may be obtained from—

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co,

THE EAST & WEST
INSURANCE CO., LD.

The requisite deposit has been placed with the Government of India.

RELIABLE LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

PREMIUMS VERY LOW.

Agents Wanted.

For Tables and Prospectus.
Apply to—
Secretaries,
THE EAST & WEST
INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
19, BankSt., Fort, BOMBAY

DURABILITY SPEED ECONOMY.

THESE ARE THE OUTSTANDING FEATURES OF THE 4 CYLINDER 30 HORSE POWER
OVERLAND CAR.
PERFECTLY SPRUNG
PERFECT LUBRICATION
PERFECTION OF COMFORT.
THE EMPRESS OF THE ROAD.

WRITE TO US FOR FULL SPECIFICATION AND ARRANGE WITH US FOR DEMONSTRATION. THE OVERLAND S COMPLETELY EQUIPPED AND READY FOR THE ROAD.

NOTE THE ADDRESS
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY.
35, MEDOWS STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY

E. K. PUNCH

Does not contain either alcohol or narcotics and may be drunk by children or adults on all occasions with a certain knowledge that it is wholesome and good.

Makes no special claim to medicinal qualities, but because of its beneficial effects in cases of Colds, Influenza, and other Winter ills it is frequently recommended by medical authorities.

Is a stimulating and delectable cordial, and may be mixed simply with water, aerated water, or, if it is desired, with Whisky, Wine, or Beer.

A most refreshing thirst-quencher—a tonic—a digestive.

Procurable at all Stores, and from

SOLE AGENTS:
Messrs. D.C. Oomrigar & Co.
OPPT: CRAWFORD MARKET.

Ready November 1st.

"HUMOURS OF INDIA."

An amusing and innocent satire upon Life in Bombay as it strikes the young European to-day.

THIRTY SKETCHES, with humorous descriptive letterpress.

YOU will laugh over it; so will your people at home.

Price Re. 1 ; postage extra. Drop a card for V.P.P. Copies on publication, to :—

THE PUBLISHER,
HUMOURS OF INDIA,
c/o Advocate of India,
BOMBAY.

Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

CHICHGUR.—At Parak Hospital, Bombay, on 26th September, 1913, to Mr. and Mrs. Dhunjibhoy Darasha Chichgur, a son.

COTTER.—September 26th, at Dr. Parakh's Lying-in-Hospital, Flora Buildings, Byculla, Mrs. and Mr. James Cotter, of a son. (English papers please copy.)

DARVELL.—At Bombay, on the 25th instant, to Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Darvell, of London, a daughter.

GLOVER.—At Rawalpindi, 11th September, the wife of Colour Sergeant A. Glover, Corps Military Staff Clerks, of a daughter.

SACHSE.—At the Eden Sanitarium, Darjeeling, 11th September, the wife of F. A. Sachse, I.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MERRIWEATHER-BEAUCHAMP.—11th September, at St. John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. Canon Goldsmith, C.M.S., assisted by the Rev. H. Hacking, Henry Merriweather, Ceylon and India General Mission, Gobichettipalyam, fourth son of Mr. W. Merriweather, West Hartlepool, Yorkshire, to Geraldine Cranmer Beauchamp, Church of England Zenana Mission, Mysore City, third daughter of Mr. E. B. Beauchamp, Trevince, Cornwall.

DEATHS.

BICKEL.—On September 9th, at Zurich, of typhoid fever, Werner Bickel, aged 20, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bickel in Stuttgart, formerly in Bombay.

HASHMAN.—At the Albert Victor Hospital, Lahore, 13th September, Frederick Arthur Hashman of the Central Provinces P. W. D., aged 46 years.

POTTINGER.—September 21st, at Portrush, Ireland, Lieut.-General B. H. Pottinger, R.A., (retired), aged 73.

D'CUNHA JOACHIM.—The son of Mr. P. D'Cunha, Govt. Accountant, B. B. & C. I. Ry., at Cavel, Bombay. The funeral will leave his residence this evening at 5-15 p.m., arriving at Hains Road at 5-45 p.m. Friends and relations will accept this the only intimation.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Satak Manganese Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Taj Building, Wallace Street, 4-30.

WEDNESDAY, October 1.

Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Hummum Street 4.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Harwood Association Football League: All Blacks v. Sherwood Foresters A., Cooperage, 5-45.

THURSDAY, October 2.

Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, Albert Building, Hornby Road, 4.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

September 29, 1913.

HORSEPLAY IN THEATRES.

There seem to be many divergent views as to what does or does not constitute a menace to British prestige. Many civilians are ready to tell us that the separation of Judicial and Executive Functions will finally destroy it, while more reasonable people prefer to think that the administration of justice by magistrates who are free from executive bonds is calculated rather to enhance British prestige. Mr. Edwards, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, feels that the prestige of white women is at stake when one of them proposes to show the Indian public that there is a more elevated and artistic side of Western dancing than high-kicking and the Bunny Hug, but has allowed exhibitions of the latter to flourish. Some Europeans feel that their prestige is at stake when young men of the community behave like hogs in places of public amusement, but the suggestion is received with ridicule by Mr. Eardley Norton and the "Times of India," who seem to think these ebullitions very harmless and natural. For ourselves, without considering the question of the prestige of anybody, but merely the convenience and rights of the general public,—to say nothing of decency and public order—we feel that the time has come to raise a very emphatic protest against the tendency of the police authorities to display leniency towards people who want to indulge in horseplay to the annoyance of others. The thing is quite a feature of European theatres in Bombay and Calcutta. People who go to the theatre and pay their money for an evening's enjoyment have their attention distracted by half-tipsy youths, who sit straddle-legged on the front of boxes, smoke in defiance of regulations, and generally go through all the repulsive antics characteristic of those in a state of semi-intoxication. There are people who like this sort of thing,—presumably Mr. Eardley Norton likes it,—and no one wants to deprive them of the privilege of enjoying themselves in any way that is most suited to their state of culture. But they have no more business to do it in a public theatre or restaurant than in a public street, or the High Court, or any other place where people are congregated for purposes of a character different than that of working off the exuberance of intoxication. The "Times of India" appears to think that it disposes of the question by drawing a parallel with the Empire on a Boat Race night. The parallel is not exact. At the Empire on Boat-Race night disorderly undergraduates are ruthlessly, and without regard to life or limb, thrown bodily into the street, and if that does not quell their riotous tendencies they are marched off to Vine Street police station. In Calcutta nobody interferes in theatre or restaurant, Mr. Norton pays the damage, and the Commissioner of Police informs an exasperated public the next morning that he has no power to quell a disturbance in a theatre unless he is formally requested to do so by the management. So the bulk of the audience have to put up with a bestial interruption, the ultimate stoppage of the performance, and Mr. Norton's consolatory offer to refund them the price of their seats. What would Mr. Norton say if a band of young men erupted into the Bar Library of the Calcutta High Court in this way, while he was holding a consultation, or into a court while he was addressing the Bench? Let us hope that tolerance of Hooliganism will not be carried so far in Bombay. The Hooligan tendency is evident; but we are glad to see, from the report which appears in another column, that the police appear to be awakening to their duty.

SCIENCE IN INDIA.

We have been accustomed to look up to scientists of only European repute. We shall soon be regarding with something more than respect scientists of Indian fame. Chemistry is the one branch of Science in which Bengal has so far absolutely excelled and has acquired for itself a position for the energetic emulation of the rest of India. The foundations of Bengal's emience in chemistry were laid by Dr. P. C. Ray's remarkable book "The History of Hindu Chemistry." It showed the capacity of modern science to appreciate its ancient forerunner in the East. It was a book of revelations. It exposed an aspect of active Hindu intellect unsuspected by those who considered Hindus of old as incapable of any discovery of material or utilitarian import. It showed the other side of the Indian shield of intellect, of which the most brilliant phase known was that of speculative philosophy. The author of the book, a veritable landmark in the renaissance of Hindu science, delivered the other day at the Calcutta Chemical Club a lecture,—published in our to-day's issue,—which demonstrates the substantial results achieved and the extensive influence exercised by Dr. P. C. Ray. There has been a constant influx in the ranks of young men of Bengal eager to participate in original research; and as the lecturer handsomely acknowledged "for evoking this new spirit we are in no small measure indebted to the recent University regulations, which allow a thesis based upon some piece of research work to be substituted for mere book-learning. Since the last annual meeting of the Calcutta Chemical Club no less than sixty papers have been communicated to the Chemical Societies of London and New York, the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the German journals of Inorganic Chemistry, Electro-chemistry and Physical Chemistry. The broadminded comradeship and sense of scientific fraternity of these distinguished journals in the West recognise no geographical limitations. We may be thankful to them for their appreciation, and that absence of prejudice which in the domain of politics does its utmost to repress the expansion of India. It may be confidently predicted, nevertheless, that, given the continuation of the same spirit of intellectual fellowship in the Occident, a time will come when discourse from Indian scientists will pass from the stage of accepted to invited contributions. As a practical science the achievements of chemistry are writ large in our markets, too large on our indigo plantations. It has procured the revolution anticipated from alchemy. In a sense its application is the most remunerative of arts. It transmutes worthless raw products into tangible gold. But the day of that happy consummation, so far as India is concerned, is yet not at hand. "I have all along held" admits Dr. Ray frankly "and am never tired of repeating the view, that those who pursue chemistry in India, at the present state of its progress, must not expect to reap immediate benefit in the shape of rich pecuniary rewards." Bombay will remember the example of Professor Gaffar. That able man of science cleansed the Queen's statue of the desecrating abomination which defied local Government talents. And for years we doubt if the possession of this superlative art procured him more than decent competence. Nor does Dr. Ray attach much value to monetary scholarships. "I am afraid" he says "the offer of attractive scholarship sometimes has a demoralizing effect inasmuch as it induces half-hearted workers to join the ranks." Sir William Ramsay regards tempting scholarships as akin to degrading bribes. It has long been felt that there is something more than is unfair and unsatisfactory in the way in which candidates at University examinations are treated who have failed to come up to the standard requirements on some points and have distinguished themselves in the rest. Now that Dr. Rash Behari Ghose has advocated the reform that higher academic distinctions should be reserved for those who can show original research work, Dr. Ray subscribes to his views and points to a concrete instance in which a "plucked" B.Sc., in his opinion, is deserving of a superior degree being conferred on him. Dr. Ray briefly refers to the Tata Institute of Science at Bangalore,—owing its existence to the enlightened generosity of a Bombay millionaire,—where several of our own students are pursuing their post-graduate studies. The allusion to two promising Bengalis who have made their mark in Berlin in the field of chemistry reminds us of the conspicuous ability of the self-denying Maratha scholar, Professor Gune, who on our side has just been the recipient of the covered Ph. D. of Leipzig. "But the most remarkable event of the year" from more points of view than one of scientific advancement, of which Dr. Ray speaks "is the princely gift of Sir T. Palit, followed by the equally munificent donation of Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh, for the foundation of a university college of science which I have always looked upon as the realization of a dream of my life." The solid work of unostentatious progress achieved by Professor Ray needed no personal assurance from him "that several eminent chemists have warmly complimented me upon the humble measure of success achieved by some of our students in the field of research." There is as much earnest confidence, born of consciousness of innate ability as prophetic insight in the concluding passage of the greatest authority on chemistry in the East, not excepting Japan.

> In my "History of Hindu Chemistry" I have devoted a chapter to the discussion of some of the causes which brought about the decline of the scientific spirit in India, and how during the period of intellectual stagnation which set in, our unhappy land was rendered morally unfit for the birth of a Boyle, a Descartes, or a Newton.

With him young India aspiring to substantial results from a devotion to the absorbing pursuit of practical chemistry will hope that they have "slept off the torper of ages and that it will be ours once more to extend the bounds of knowledge."

INDIANS IN THE P. W. D.

It has for some time been apparent that the present rules for the recruitment of the Imperial Branch of the Indian Public Works Department are not working as smoothly and satisfactorily as was at one time reported. With the abolition of Coopers Hill College, the competition system also went by the board, and now we have a Selection Committee of the India Office who make appointments to the Department from candidates from the Home universities and colleges. We do not for a moment suggest that the present committee does not inspire confidence, but we are averse to the nomination system altogether when it has to engage the personnel of a great public department in India. Quite apart from the well-known evils of such a system, it acts as a very severe handicap to Indians at present studying in England, as well as a deterrent to engineering students in India who would certainly proceed to England in larger numbers if they could be more sure of their chances of getting into the service. At present Indians are eligible up to 10 per cent of the total number of vacancies. The candidates have to produce evidence that they have obtained an engineering degree in England, have passed the A.M.I.C.E., or an equivalent examination, and have had at least a year's practical training under a qualified civil engineer. These rules certainly do not make things easy for the Indian candidate who has to make a prolonged stay in India, and from whom civil engineers usually demand, we are given to understand, a heavier premium than from Englishmen. The strength of the Imperial Branch is 613 officers, 104 chief and superintending engineers, 254 executive engineers and 255 assistant engineers. An assistant engineer starts on a salary of Rs. 380 a month rising to Rs. 700. The executive engineer draws up to Rs. 1,250 a month, the superintending engineer from Rs. 1,500 to 2,000; and the chief engineer from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000. These emoluments are only less substantial than those in the Civil Service and Indians can hardly be blamed if they regard the 10 per cent rule as almost synonymous with "No Admission." No such restricting rule prevails in the Civil or other services, and it seems to us unfair that in a profession, for which Indians have shown much natural aptitude, they should be compelled to take a subordinate or inferior place. The recent appointment of a Bengali officer to the Secretaryship to the Bengal Government in the Public Works Department,—a man, moreover, trained in an Indian college,—is clear evidence that the Indian if given the same opportunities, will probably make as good an engineer as an European.

DAY BY DAY.

Governor Leaves for Simla.

H. E. Lord Willingdon and party passed Bombay last night en route to Simla. The Special conveying his Excellency and party arrived from Kirkee at Parel at 8 p.m. and halted at the latter place for an hour. The train started for Simla after his Excellency had his dinner.

Bombay Street Lighting.

In accordance with the scheme, by which part of Bombay is being lighted by high pressure gas, there have been some reinstallations of late, and by one of these which is now in progress a landmark which is especially well-known to users of vehicles in Bombay has disappeared to make place for a less ornamental but more utilitarian structure. This is the large branched lamp standard which stood on an island at the Fort side of Sandhurst Bridge and which held nine lights of the old type of incandescent light. This structure formed an important post for the control of the large motor traffic which passes over the dangerously converging cross-roads in the vicinity. The old lamp standard will be replaced by a higher structure which will carry three high pressure lights. Thus the dangers of the crowding at night time will be lessened to a great extent. In accordance with the scheme for improving the lighting of Bombay the Sandhurst Bridge railings are already effectively lighted by incandescent lights.

The Australian Cricketers.

The Ceylon papers to hand contain the complete programme of the visit of the team of New South Wales cricketers. The team is booked to leave Sydney on December 16th on the P. and O. Macedonia and will arrive in Colombo on New Year's eve. Seven matches will be played, four in Colombo and the rest up-country. One match is to be played in Anruduapura, an ancient capital of the Island, and the scene of many dagabos built by Singhalese Kings, and famous ruins, will be visited principally for sight seeing, as the cricket there is not sufficiently good to justify a visit for that purpose alone. Eighteen local players will, consequently, take the field against the Australians. They will leave Ceylon on January 24th by the Orient steamer, so that in all probability the invitation from Bombay will have to be refused. The "Ceylon Independent" referred the report contained in the "Bombay Chronicle" as to the proposed invitation to visit India to the honorary secretary, who is responsible for the arrangements in connection with the visit to Ceylon. Mr. Foenander informed the "Independent" that the invitation to India would have to be refused by Mr. Waddy, who cannot extend his visit to the East a day longer than the 24th. Mr. Waddy has had to refuse the invitation of Western Australia, and will be sorry to say "no" to India. Unless the visit to Ceylon is curtailed by ten days, (and this seems impossible now) there is no possibility of a visit to Bombay, says the "Ceylon Independent."

The Strength of the Team.

The suggestion to boycott the Australian team, has evidently been given great importance by certain Indian papers, and a local weekly contemporary falls into the same error, and also gives expression to the ignorant remarks that are made regarding the strength of the Australian team. We publish below the officially announced team, and anyone who has any knowledge of Australian cricket will see that they are quite as good as any English county team. New South Wales has always been singularly rich in first class teams. Clearly, either Indian or Ceylon cricket is not advanced enough for a test match team, and we should not be surprised if the visiting team proves victorious in every encounter in the Island.

Personnel of the Team.

The following is the officially announced team:—

†Rev E F Waddy (Capt).—N S Wales, Sydney University and Central Cumberland.
*W Bardsley.—Australia, N S Wales and Glebe.
*G Bazlitt.—Australia, N S Wales, Victoria and Melbourne University.
*Roy Minnett.—Australia, N S Wales, and Sydney University.
Rev P S Waddy.—Oxford University.
E L Waddy.—N S Wales and Central Cumberland.
E J Long.—N S Wales and North Sydney.
C Docker.—N S Wales and Burwood.
L A Minnett.—N S Wales and North Sydney.
W Docker.—N S Wales and Burwood.
P S Arnott.—N S Wales, Australian Team in America and Balmain.
G B Tuck.—Cambridge and Zingari of Australia.
W Cameron.—Singleton.
Norman Gregg.—N S Wales, and Sydney University.
*Denotes test match player appeared for Australia in the Triangular Tests.
†First Reserve for Australia in a test match.

Y. M. C. A. Physical Training.

The membership campaign of the local Y. M. C. A. reported in another column is a link in an ambitious scheme that was inaugurated at their Annual Meeting in 1912, when Mr. A. C. Harte, one of the National Secretaries, came over for the purpose. Over two lacs of rupees have since been raised, mainly by Sir H. E. E. Procter, the popular President, and Mr. A. C. Harte, for the erection of a building in Byculla for Indian young men and a home for Anglo-Indian apprentices in Mazagon, and to pay the debt on the building of the Central Branch and its revenue debt. Playgrounds have been secured for the Girgaum, Byculla, and Mazagon Branches, and at the moment a pavilion for the tennis courts is being erected. Early next month a young Englishman, trained in the Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, America, is to take over the Physical Directorship of the Associations in Bombay, giving his whole time to the work. It may be well to note that a number of Indian gentlemen in Calcutta, in conjunction with the Government of Bengal and the Calcutta Y. M. C. A. brought out Dr. Gray, a trained physical director, about five years ago. He has rendered such exceptional services to the Government schools in the province that he has visited, that his work has been favourably commented on on more than one occasion by the Government. Every cold weather Dr. Gray trains a number of teachers from the schools in the province, and recently, while on a visit to Ceylon, the newspapers in the Island were unanimous in their appeal to the Local Government to consult Dr. Gray as to physical education in Ceylon. It may be hoped that the local authorities will take advantage of Mr. Munroe's coming to this city to help forward the Physical Work of the schools in the Bombay Presidency.

First Indian Government School in South Africa.

Mr. Habil Motan, the Honorary Secretary of the Transvaal Government Indian School at Johannesburg, writes to say that donations will be thankfully received from India towards the building of a school-house. After months of persistent effort the Transvaal Provincial Council has promised to give the necessary site, and also to equip the school on condition that the Indian Community erect the building. "We are in a hired building," writes the Honorary Secretary, "not at all suitable for the purpose, and we have a good opportunity of securing a school site right in the spot where a large portion of the Indian Community reside." This is, we understand, the first Government Indian School in South Africa, and at least two-thirds of the school are receiving instruction through the medium of Gujarati. The school has a committee of seven Indians with a Principal as supervisor. About £8,000 is required, and it is earnestly hoped that the amount will be easily forthcoming. The chairman and treasurer of the school is, Mr. Mahomed Essop Gathu, P. O. Box 3249, Johannesburg, and donations should be forwarded direct to him or to Mr. Howard Pim, Chairman, Government Central Road School Board, Exploration Building, Johannesburg.

Mortality Returns.

One attack and one death from plague, and two attacks and two deaths from cholera, were recorded in Bombay City during the twenty-four hours ended at 6 a.m., on Sunday, Umarkhadi reporting the single plague attack. There were no cases of small-pox during the period under notice. The total mortality from all causes was 71, as compared with 88 of the corresponding period of last year and 83 of that of 1911.

ARMED ULSTER.

OFFICERS WHO WILL LEAD THE FORCE.

THE "CARSON CIRCUS."

REVIEW OF VOLUNTEERS.

IRSISH UNIONIST M. P.'S TOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.

Mr. Bryce, late Ambassador in Washington, visited Belfast yesterday, and left for Dublin.

Sir Edward Carson has recovered from his indisposition and will review the Ulster Volunteers to-day.

The troops will be commanded by Gen. Richardson, with Col. Hacket Pain as Chief of Staff, Lt.-Col. T. McCammond, Special Reserve, Officer in Charge of Administration, Capt. W. B. Spender, Assistant Quarter-master-General, and Capt. F. Hall, Military Secretary.

The regimental commanders include Col. Wallace, Special Reserve, Capt. the Hon. Claud Chichester, late Royal Fusiliers, Major F. Crawford, late Artillery Militia, Major McCalmont, and Col. W. McCammond, Special Reserve.

Mr. F. E. Smith will act as galloper to Gen. Richardson.

"THE BRITISH GRENADIERS."

The Volunteers will advance to the tune of "The British Grenadiers."

Sir E. Carson has received a telegram from the airman Hucks offering his services in case of need.

Special intercessory services will be held in Belfast on 28th instant, the anniversary of Ulster Day.

The Irish Unionist members of the House of Commons have decided to make a second tour of Great Britain from October to December.

Besides an army of special correspondents there are a **number** of Members of Commons in Ulster at present.

FARCICAL DEMONSTRATIONS.

In contrast to impressive accounts of preparations in Ulster appearing in the Unionist papers, the Radical press is publishing columns of humorous descriptions of what it describes as the Carson circus.

The "Daily News" says that the officials of the new Ulster Government are now becoming hysterical because the Government refuses to play their game by arresting them.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that the people of Ulster are only mildly interested. The paper quotes Mr. George Thorne, M.P., who is touring Ulster, as saying that the heart of Tory Ulster is not in the Carson campaign, which has no staying power. The proceedings at last Saturday's demonstration in Belfast were farcical.

SIR KNIGHT OF THE RUEFUL COUNTENANCE.

Mr. Handel Booth, writing to the press, says: "No intelligent man derives anything but amusement from the mock reviews. I shall never forget the 'Knight of the Sorrowful Countenance' walking along thin rows of country yokels at Kilkeel. The giggling of onlookers throughout the farce was unconcealed.

BELFAST "GAILY DECORATED."

SIR E. CARSON'S "REVIEW."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.

Belfast was gaily decorated for the review of the Ulster Volunteers, though the weather was dull. Thousands of people were in the streets and they cheered lustily as four regiments of the Ulster Volunteers marched to the Agricultural Showground from the north, west, south and east of Belfast. A great and enthusiastic crowd had gathered on the review ground. Four regiments formed up in front of the Grand Stand, with signalling corps on the left and despatch riders mounted on motor cycles, who escorted Sir Edward Carson, on the right. Sir Edward, who was accompanied by General Richardson, received a great ovation.

The Volunteers came to attention and after Sir Edward and General Richardson had inspected them, the Volunteers indicated a salute by advancing in review order fifteen paces, when they halted and gave three cheers for the Union. A great Union Jack was broken out on flagstaff in the centre of the ground and bands struck up "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King."

Sir Edward Carson briefly addressed the Volunteers and the proceedings concluded with the march past in a column of fours. Regiments headed by bands then marched off to the dispersing point. During the procession in the streets some person fired a revolver and a child was shot in the leg.

COL. YATE PRESENT AT REVIEW.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

The "Pioneer" reports that Colonel E. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., M.P., is among the officers attending the Ulster Manœuvres.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

EFFICIENCY OF VOLUNTEERS.

LONDON, Sept. 28.

Addressing the Ulster Volunteers, Sir Carson said that when he saw the splendid, overwhelming force, he was confident of their ability to establish a provisional Government. He promised them that as long as they stood firm they would never have Home Rule.

"WILL COLLAPSE UNDER ITS OWN WEIGHT."

Speaking at Umphall, near Edinburgh, Mr. Alexander Ure said that provisional Government in Ulster would collapse under its own weight in a few weeks. The Banks would treat it as they would a South American Republic. If the Conservatives shook off the domination of Orangemen, Government would be ready to negotiate the question of greater representation of Ulster in the Irish Parliament, and would listen favourably to the proposals giving Ulster absolute control of its education and religious affairs. He rejoiced to observe indications, which he hoped would be strengthened next week, in the direction of conference with a view to a friendly compromise.

PREMIER TO VISIT THE KING.

DISCUSSIONS WITH HIS MAJESTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.

Mr. Runciman arrives at Brodick Castle to-day and Mr. Churchill arrives on Monday. It is generally believed that important discussions will take place on the Home Rule question. Afterwards Mr. Asquith will proceed to Balmoral as Minister in Attendance on the King and will undoubtedly review the situation with his Majesty.

Significance is attached to the visit of Mr. Bryce to Belfast on Friday, as he was formerly Secretary for Ireland.

BRAZILIAN RUBBER CRISIS.

BUSINESS ABOUT TO BE RESUMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 26.

The rubber trade crisis is due to a fall in the prices of rubber, which has dislocated local labour conditions and caused fears of disturbances.

The consulates are guarded at the request of the Consuls, but order has been maintained.

Business will probably be resumed to-day.

U. S. TARIFFS.

INDIA'S POSITION IN REGARD TO REBATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 26.

The question of rebate to be allowed on goods imported into America in American bottoms now only affects Russia, with which the United States has no treaty, and Great Britain, with which there is an old treaty which only protects ships and goods from British territories in Europe.

All the Colonies and India, therefore, are exposed to discrimination.

PEARL NECKLACE THEFT.

WITNESS HOOTED OFF MUSIC-HALL STAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.

Quadratstein appeared at a music hall in Paris to describe the pearl necklace mystery but was hooted off.

He was unable to speak owing the tumult.

JAPAN'S ULTIMATUM

CCNTRADICTORY REPORTS.

CHINA COMPLIES WITH DEMANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.

A telegram from to "The Times" from Peking states that the Japanese Minister has drawn the attention of the Chinese Government to its failure to comply with the Japanese demands arising out of the Nanking incident, and has declared that if satisfaction is not accorded within three days Japan will consider herself free to take the necessary steps.

Ten Japanese warships crowded with marines are lying in the Yangtse, near Nanking.

CHINESE GENERAL APOLOGISES.

JAPANESE CONSUL SATISFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NANKING, Sept. 28.

Changhsun, with a body guard of fifty cavalry, visited the Japanese Consulate, yesterday morning, and apologised for the killing of Japanese at Nanking. A regiment of his troops went to the Consulate in the afternoon to present arms. The Consul was satisfied.

A telegram from Peking states that the Japanese Legation emphatically denies that an ultimatum was presented yesterday.

It states that the Chinese fully complied with the demands.

FAR EASTERN TRADE.

CANADIAN MINISTER'S ADVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
OTTAWA, Sept. 27.

Mr. Foster, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, in a speech reviewing his recent tour in the East, said that the manufacturing development of China and Japan had imported a problem into future productive power which would create some confusion in the great centres of the world. These peoples were to be reckoned with. The lesson with which he wished to impress Canada was cultivation of neighbourly relations with all countries bordering on the Pacific.

LONDON LABOUR TROUBLES.

CARRIERS' EMPLOYEES ON STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 26.

The employees of Messrs. Carter, Paterson and Company, the great London carriers, have struck, complaining that temporary hands are better treated than permanent hands. Delivery work is almost completely held up and it is feared that the trouble will extend to the associated companies.

STRIKE SETTLED.
LONDON, Sept. 27.

The strike of Messrs. Carter, Paterson's employees has been settled. The company has recognised the Union and granted other concessions.

THE DUBLIN STRIKE.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 26.

The Board of Trade has appointed Sir George Askwith, Sir Thomas Ratcliffe-Ellis and Mr. Ross Clynes, M.P., as a court of enquiry into the Dublin disputes.

FOOD FOR STRIKERS.

UNION RELIF SHIP ARRIVES IN DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 28.

The Trade Union relief ship arrived at Dublin. Thousands lined the quay. The ship was unloaded by strikers, the first work they have done for a month. Food was immediately distributed in sheds to eager, hungry people, each receiving a package of various rations weighing twenty pounds.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.

The death is announced of Sir [illegible] Stirling Hamilton.

POWERS AND DEDEAGATCH.

GREECE PRESSING FOR A REPLY.

INCREASING DIFFICULTY OF OCCUPATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Sept. 26.

The Government has again asked the Powers to hasten their reply on the question of the occupation of Dedeagatch. The difficulties of occupation by the Greeks are increasing, owing to the presence of thousands of Ottoman irregulars in the vicinity.

Previous telegrams on the subject were as follows:—

SOFIA, Sept. 3.

It is stated in Constantinople that the right bank of the Maritza will prove the knottiest point in the negotiations. The Turks apparently intend to insist on the retention of Demotika, Ortakeuy, and other places, but may possibly be ready to effect a deal in return for concessions. Turkish circles are beginning to include very strongly towards a close understanding with Bulgaria as the most effective ally against Greece. An alliance is even mooted.

SALONIKA, Sept. 3.

The situation in Thrace is complicated owing to the fact that the period for the evacuation of the town by the Greeks expired on Sunday (August 31.) In spite of the pressure of the Powers the Greeks are not willing to continue occupation, fearing possible collisions with the Turkish troops in the vicinity which might involve Greece in the Turco-Bulgarian controversy.

ATHENS, Sept. 3.

The Government has decided to ask the Powers to settle the question of the occupation of Dedeagatch forthwith.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Greece has asked Turkey to name a definite date for the resumption of peace negotiations.

KING FERDINAND.
SOFIA, Sept. 26.

King Ferdinand is going abroad for a short cure.

TURCO-GREEK PEACE.
CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 28.

The Porte has informed Greece that it will resume peace negotiations immediately peace with Bulgaria is signed.

GREEKS MASSACRED IN THRACE.

The Embassies have received telegrams reporting the massacre of two hundred Greeks in Western Thrace.

MONTENEGRIN CASUALTIES.
CETTINJE, Sept. 28.

It is officially stated that Montenegrin casualties during the war were 10,381.

ALBANIA'S MARCH.

SERVIAN REINFORCEMENTS PROCEED TO FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BELGRADE, Sept. 27.

It is estimated that fifty thousand Albanians with modern rifles and maxims are marching successfully towards Servia's new territory in the Prizrend direction. Servian reinforcements are proceeding to the frontier, but it will be days before they will be sufficiently strong to deal a decisive blow.

CONTROL OF ALBANIA.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Reuter learns that Great Britain has long been urging the Powers to hasten the despatch of an International Commission to control Albania, the appointment of which was agreed upon months ago, when all the Powers appointed Commissioners except Austria who pleaded difficulty in finding a suitable man. Austria now states that an official has been asked; if he accepts it is hoped that the Commission will be on the spot in a fortnight.

INTERVIEW WITH HEIR-APPARENT.

TURKISH NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27.

The local weekly journal "Ischtihad" recently published an interview with the Heir-Apparent, eulogising the parliamentary system and advocating closer contact between the Princes and the people, since the Mussulman religion was based on democracy. The Heir-Apparent did not accept aristocratic exclusiveness. The strengthening of the democracy could not result in weakening the aristocracy.

As a result of the interview, which was received with great enthusiasm in Ottoman intellectual circles, the journal has been suspended and the Master of Ceremonies of the Prince's household dismissed.

PEACE TREATY TO BE SIGNED

ALL OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS SETTLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 27.

The Turkish and Bulgarian peace delegates have settled all outstanding questions. The peace treaty will be signed immediately, not later than the 29th instant.

GREEK KING IN LONDON.

VISITS SIR E. GREY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.

The King of Greece came to London to-day and visited, with the Greek Minister, Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office.

RUSSIA AND MONGOLIA.

LOAN OF TWO MILLION ROUBLES GRANTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, Sept. 27.

Russia has granted the Mongolian Government a loan of two million roubles secured on certain revenues in the Kobdo district where Russian tax collectors have already begun operations.

RUSSIA OCCUPIES MONGOLIAN TOWNS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Peking correspondent says that Russia having vainly requested China, according to her version, to restore order in towns and on the caravan routes of Western Mongolia has occupied Tchougoutchak and Kobdo, thus placing this region on the same footing as Urga.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN COLUMBIA.

PANAMA CANAL RIVAL IN VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.

The "Standard" says that Messrs. Pearson's concessions in Colombia have far-reaching possibilities.

It is not improbable that the construction of an inter-oceanic canal along the course of the Atrato River may be undertaken, which would minimise the importance of the Panama Canal.

The question might lead to a restatement of the Monroe Doctrine.

LATE MILLIONAIRE'S ESTATE.

AMERICAN'S LARGE PROPERTY IN U. K.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.

The American millionaire, Anthony Brady has left estate in the United Kingdom valued at £1,315,528, death duties on which will exceed £210,000.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

DEATH SENTENCE IN NAINI TAL CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

Ram Lal, the culprit of the recent Naini Tal tragedy, in which three persons were killed and a murderous assault was made on Mr. Gordon, Deputy Magistrate, has been tried and sentenced to death.

The accused pleaded provocation and has appealed to the High Court.

KING AT ARMY MANŒUVRES.

FAVOURABLE IMPRESSIONS.

LARGEST FORCE UNDER ONE COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.

At the close of the Army Manoeuvres, the King, in his speech as President of the conference of officers, pointed out that the scheme of exercises had entailed the employment of a larger force under one command than ever before.

He was glad to notice the considerable increase in the number of air-craft.

It was a great pleasure to see so many Territorials co-operating with the Regulars, and he was delighted to welcome the officers from overseas.

He was convinced that great strides had been made in the practical training of all ranks, and was greatly impressed by the keenness of the officers and troops.

The King has conferred a K. C. V. O. on Maj.-Genl. Robertson, who has been His Majesty's guide at the manoeuvres.

"TIMES" ON THE ARMY.

UNIONISTS AND THE MILITARY PROBLEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 27.

"The Times" in an article on the condition of the Army, while admiring the excellent response of non-commissioned men to the teaching of their leaders as shown in the Manoeuvres, regrets that there are still serious defects in the Army, failure to remedy which has begun to cause deep anxiety and a most serious fall in the numbers of all categories. "The Times" insists that measures be adopted to improve recruiting and make the service more attractive and also to perfect equipment. The paper would like to see the military problem undertaken by a Liberal Administration, because there would be less risk of a purely Party quarrel about a matter of supreme national importance, but, as the present Administration is unable to complete a plan half-heartedly taken up, it may devolve on the Unionists to handle the thorny subject. Consequently it is desirable that the Unionist leaders should have a military policy ready.

AUTUMN MANOEUVRES.

WAR MINISTER'S FLIGHT IN AN AEROPLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 26.

Colonel Seely, attending the manoeuvres at Lilbourne to-day made a flight in an aeroplane. Their Majesties were present and congratulated the War Minister.

MR. MADGE'S BILL TO BE DROPPED.

SUPERVISION OF INTERMEDIATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 26.

In connexion with the bill for the protection of minors introduced by Sir Reginald Craddock into the Viceroy's Legislative Council, it is understood that Mr. Madge's Bill on the same subject but with particular reference to white women in India will not be proceeded with in the form in which it was presented.

Enquiries are being made of Local Governments at leading maritime ports as to whether the local Police Acts give sufficient powers for supervision of intermediates who profit by the degradation of these women.

ALBERT HALL "CONTEMPT."

BAIL FOR KESHUB CHUNDER SEN'S NEPHEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

At the High Court this afternoon before Mr. Justice Imam, Mr. J. N. Roy applied for bail on behalf of Nolini Prokash Sen, and Asoke Prokash Sen, nephews of the late Mr. Keshub Chunder Sen, against whom a warrant had been issued for contempt of Court, for assaulting Mr. P. Chowdhury, Barrister, and receiver in a suit in connection with the Albert Hall. His Lordship granted bail, the petitioners fu[illegible] surety of Rs. 10,000 ea[illegible] Wednesday next for the [illegible] matter.

ARCHITECTURAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

THREE INDIANS TO BE TRAINED IN BOMBAY.

CONDITIONS OF GRANT AND SELECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The following resolution has been issued:—

The Government of India have had under their consideration the recommendation of the Conference of Orientalists held at Simla in July 1911, that opportunity should be afforded to Indian students to accompany conservators, in order to learn the principles and practice of architecture. They have decided, in communication with those Local Governments who have consulting architects, to award three scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 a month each, to Indians, in order to facilitate this training. As there are greater facilities for architectural education and for a combination of a thorough course of theoretical instruction with practical training in Bombay than elsewhere in India, they have decided that these scholars should be trained in the office of the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay.

The conditions of the three architectural scholarships will be as follows:—The scholarships which are open to all natives of India will be of the value of Rs. 100 a month each, the cost of which will be defrayed from the Imperial revenues. The scholarships will be granted for architectural training at the office of the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay, where the scholars will also attend the architectural classes at the Sir J. J. School of Arts. They will be tenable for a period of three years in the first instance, but may be extended to a fourth year on the condition that the scholarship for that year will be given only to those scholars who pass a certain standard to be prescribed hereafter in an examination at the end of the third years' training. At the close of their training those scholars who appear to possess the necessary aptitude will, so far as possible, be taken into the Archaeological Department, in order to give them practical knowledge for one or two years on a suitable salary.

The following procedure will be observed in the selection of candidates for the scholarships:—Each Local Government will be asked to nominate as soon as possible a candidate who had taken the B.A., or other equivalent degree in an Indian University. These modifications will only be dispensed with in exceptional cases. The candidate must produce a medical certificate of physical fitness to undergo the proposed course of study at Bombay. The Government of India will select three scholars from among the candidates nominated by the local Governments. The candidates to whom the scholarships are awarded will proceed to Bombay and report themselves to the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay not later than a certain date to be fixed hereafter. The scholarships will be payable from the dates of the report of their arrival in Bombay.

THE MOSLEM MISSION.

BURMA LEAGUE'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Sept. 27.

The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Council of the Burma Provincial Moslem League:—That the Council of the Burma Provincial League fully supports and acknowledges the importance and representative character of the mission of Messrs Wazir Hasan, Honorary Secretary, All India Moslem League, and, Mr. Mahomed Ali, who have gone to England to explain the features of true Muslim situation in India and abroad to His Majesty's Ministers, Members of Parliament and other influential men in Great Britain as well as to the British nation at large and to convince them of the essential loyalty of the Muslim community to His Majesty's person and Throne and of the justice of Moslem claims.

NOTORIOUS TRAFFICKER IN WOMEN.

DECLARED AN OUTLAW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
KARACHI, Sept. 27.

The notorious trafficker in women, Duni Bhagat, who had absconded on account of a warrant issued against him under a charge of selling three girls at Multan [illegible] proclaimed by the auth[illegible] [illegible]ender and all the [illegible] requeste[illegible] Railwa[illegible] of the [illegible]

LONDON LETTER.

THE KING AND COURT.

GATHERING ON DEESIDE.

FOUNDER OF THE HARMSWORTH FORTUNES.

PIONEER OF THE MOTOR-CAR IN ENGLAND.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

Buckingham Palace, with its net-work of scaffolding, its hundreds of busy workmen and its growing pile of glistening Portland Stone, continues to present a quaintly interesting spectacle. Londoners have become so used to its present condition, that many will feel the loss of an old landmark when all is complete. There is a good opportunity of the work being completed in the specified time, for three hundred odd workmen are already above the second floor. It is at night however, that a really fine effect is obtained by the numerous lights and fires, that shew up with great brilliancy the pristine beauty of the Victoria Memorial, immediately in front of the Palace.

King George, himself one of the best shots in the Kingdom, is very pleased with the manner in which his two elder sons are progressing in the sport. Between the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert there has been a good deal of good humoured rivalry, and though the former easily held the first place until recently, the younger brother has put in some good work since his last visit to the Highlands. As regards the Heir-Apparent, it is the strength of nerve in deer-shooting shewn by his son that has chiefly pleased the King. Their Majesties are leading a comparatively quiet life at Balmoral, as much time as possible being spent out of doors. There is very little formal entertaining, the number of conventional visitors with the usual invitations for stated periods being small. Of course there are always a few friends of the King, of whom Lord Rosebery and Lord Kitchener are notable examples, who come and stay, practically as long as they wish. There is quite a big gathering of Royalties in the neighbourhood of Deeside just now, including the Princess Royal at Mar Lodge with Prince Arthur of Connaught as her guest, and Princess Henry of Battenburg. Mr. Cyril Maud and his company are going to entertain their Majesties with a performance of the "Headmaster" in the small theatre at Balmoral Castle; the audience as usual consisting chiefly of neighbours and tenants.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

It will not be long, by the way, before the King signs approval of the final arrangements for the wedding of Prince Arthur and the Princess Royal. It is bound to be a stately and impressive ceremony, though it remains to be seen how far the order that ladies present should wear semi-evening dress is a wise one. The bridegroom in full uniform of the Scots Greys, with the Prince of Wales in his lieutenant's uniform, on his right, and the Duke of Coburg in that of Colonel-in-Chief of the Seaforth Highlanders on his left; will make a striking picture. Interest attaches to the presence of Queen Alexandra, who, with the Princess Royal will immediately follow the bridesmaids. Prince and Princess Ernest of Cumberland, by the way, will be present at the wedding. They will spend a good deal of their life in England, though Prince Ernest, dispite the fact that he is heir to an English dukedom, scarcely knows our country at present. The Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England are arranging a magnificent wedding present for Prince Arthur.

MR. ASQUITH'S BIRTHDAY.

The long premiership of Mr. Asquith is recalled by the arrival of his sixty-first birthday, which is being celebrated as I write. The birthplace and parentage of the great statesman are duly chronicled in the guide books with which the civilised world abounds; but of the interesting side of his life and character they tell little. It must be acknowledged, even by his opponents, that Mr Asquith is one of the few lawyers of lifelong practice who has not allowed his politicial outlook and elasticity to be handicapped by his legal training. He ha[illegible] friends among his politi[illegible] is probably on [illegible]cially with Mr. [illegible]mberlain than [illegible] colleagues in [illegible] the fact that Balliol College, Oxford, was his Alma Mater, and the great Professor Jowett his tutor is a guarantee for a bond of sympathy with those distinguished Tories, Earl Curzon and Viscount Midleton, both of whom were privileged to enjoy the advantages of the same college, under the same wise head. Mr. Asquith has great charm of manner and breadth of conversation, and by his second marriage with Margot, daughter of the late Sir Charles Tennant, he linked himself with a personality quite as strong as his own. But Miss Tennant did not bring her husband the huge fortune most people imagined; her fortune being a quite moderate one.

AN INTERESTING ENGAGEMENT.

Among the engagements just announced is that of Lady Dorothy Howard to the Honourable Francis Henley. Lady Dorothy is a daughter of the late Earl of Carlisle and sister of the present peer and belongs to a family of particular interest so far as politics are concerned. The present Earl of Carlisle is a man who has always taken a keen interest in matters political and may justly claim to be intellectual above the average in either Houses of Parliament. As Viscout Morpeth he sat in the House of Commons on the Unionist side, his father having also belonged to that party. He had previously taken an active part in the work of the School Board for London; both interests no doubt lent variety to his early training in the Navy. But politically this branch of the house is a house divided against itself. The late Earl married the daughter of a Stanley of Alderley, a man of great ability, a great authority on education and a democrat, uncompromising to a degree. Lord Carlisle's mother has never swerved from the principles she inherited and her daughter is quite as democratic. A brother of Lord Carlisle the Honourable Geoffrey Howard, has followed in the footsteps of the Stanleys and is a supporter of Mr. Asquith's government, in the House of Commons, and also holds an appointment in the Royal Household. The Carlisles are a very aristocratic family, being of the Duke of Norfolk's house. The Earldom dates from 1661, but the actual founder of the family was William Howard, son of the fourth Duke of Norfolk. In 1603 he was restored in blood by Act of Parliament, and it was by his marriage that he inherited the land on which Castle Howard subsequently stood, and also other property in Cumberland, on account of which the title Carlisle was eventually chosen. The Royal cause had not always found a loyal supporter in the first Earl of Carlisle, who had previously served in Cromwell's army had been a member of Barebone's parliament and had been summoned to Cromwell's House of Lords as Lord Viscount Howard.

CAPT. BEAUMONT AND THE HARMSWORTHS.

In referring to the death of Captain Beaumont, an aged gentleman who passed away at Beckenham during the current week, all the papers omitted what was, perhaps, the most important action in his life. Captain Beaumont was a man of considerable private means, and it was his money that formed the foundation of the greatest newspaper enterprise in the world, and the most rapidly acquired fortune in the history of industry as distinct from mere speculation. It is twenty-five years ago since Lord Northcliffe, then Alfred Harmsworth, conceived the idea of a paper entirely devoted to "answers to correspondents". The scheme was not a success, and the popularity of "Tit-Bits", founded by the late Sir George Newnes, suggested the idea of converting the journal into a weekly publication on the same lines. It cannot be said that prosperity favoured this enterprise from the outset. But Mr. Harmsworth was introduced to Captain Beaumont, by Mr. Markwich, a barrister in the Temple, and there was much in the personality of the aspiring young journalist to attract a man of the Captain's insight and sympathy. "Answers" owed its phenomenal success to the happy idea of offering a pension of £1 a week to the lucky winner of a competition; a pension that is, I believed, enjoyed by a retired army sergeant to this day. But it was the late Captain Beaumont's support that enabled the enterprising Harmsworths to overcome initial difficulties and take full advantage of their opportunities when the day of good fortune arrived. The story of Captain Beaumont's retirement from the business in comparatively early days, and his subsequent relations with the brothers Harmsworth are matters of domestic history that only interest those concerned; but as much as I have told certainly forms an interesting page in the history of English journalism. Captain Beaumont was a Manchester man, who had served a short period in the Army. He was a traveller, and few men were more conversant with the history of European art; he having enjoyed the music and studied the pictures of every country in Europe. He did much to popularise the music of Richard Wagner in England; the devotion of Mr. Arthur Balfour himself was not greater than that of the late Captain Beaumont to the Shakespeare of German music, in those early days when the philistines either scoffed or listened in stupid amazement to his creations.

THE LATE EVELYN ELLIS.

The late Captain Beaumont was not the only Englishman who has passed away during the last few days without due reference to his work in life. Mr. Evelyn Ellis, who has just died at Plymouth at the age of 71, may be said to have been the pioneer of the motor-car in England; he was certainly the first [illegible] force the hand of the Govern[illegible] such a manner as to make [illegible] of motors along our roads [illegible] fact. It will be reme[illegible] efore the arrival of the motor-car, all locomotives on the railway, lines, were only allowed to proceed at a very limited speed; (seven miles an hour if I remember rightly) and the law insisted on their being preceded by a man carrying a red flag. In June 1895 Mr. Ellis brought over a two cylinder Pannard, which he had purchased in France. In that year Mr. Shaw Lefevre had decided to bring a bill into Parliament for the regulation of light locomotives, but the resignation of the Government put an end to it. It was then that Mr. Ellis began to travel about without the red flag, thereby attracting the attention of the police, and bringing the necessity for reformation of the law before the public and the authorities. Matters have advanced since those days, for the late Mr. Ellis' car did not move at more than ten miles an hour on an average. Mr. Evelyn Ellis belonged to a well-to-do family, having been uncle to Lord Howard de Walden. He was much respected generally and held the affection of a wide circle of friends.

THE INDIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

From time to time we wake up in England, if it is only to so comparatively unexciting a fact as the out-of-date condition of the Mail service between here and India. Ten years ago the total number of letters and postcards carried between here and India was eight million, and then the service seemed inadequate to most of us. Yet, here we are jogging along with the same service and three times the number of letters and postcards to be dealt with. Towards the end of the last session of Parliament, Sir J. D. Rees ventured a mild question on the subject, but Mr. Montagu replied that it was impossible to say whether it could with advantage be brought to the notice of the Postmaster-General. Whatever is eventually done, it looks as though reform will be slow-moving. In a short time the present contract with the P. and O. will come up for review; but an extension of twelve months will, it is said, be immediately granted in order that the various schemes suggested can be duly considered.

ALL INDIA CROP REPORT.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

The seasonal rainfall up to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the United Provinces, West, Kashmir, the North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan; Rajputana, Central India, East; Hyderabad South; Mysore, Madras, South East; and the Madras Deccan. It is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Bengal, Bihar, the Punjab, South West; Sindh and Gujrat, and differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in the rest of the country.

The standing crops have been largely benefited and transplanation for winter is proceeding in flooded areas in Bengal, Behar and Orissa. Takavi loans are issued in distressed areas.

The condition of cattle in the areas affected by floods is still reported to be bad. Damage to crops by drought is reported from the United Provinces.

The official report published to-day states that the rainfall of last week was 20 per cent. or more in excess in Assam, Mysore, Malabar and Madras, south east. It was within 20 per cent. of the normal in the Bay islands, Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, south, the Madras Deccan and the Madras coast, north, and was 20 per cent. or more in defect in all the remaining divisions except Baluchistan and Sind, where the absence of rainfall is a normal feature at this time of the year.

HYGIENE AND PRIMARY EDUCATION.

U. P. COMMITTEES' REPORTS ISSUED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

The report of the Committee on Educational Hygiene, which met recently under the orders of the Lieutenant Governor has been published. The Committee was composed of Lieut.-Col. Young, I.M.S., Major Graham, Captain Dunn, Mr. H. Bamsher, and Rai Gokul Prasad. They make a large number of recommendations, the most important being a periodical inspection of the sanitary condition of all schools, and periodical medical inspection of scholars by qualified doctors.

The report is also published of the Committee of Primary Education which met at Naini Tal in June and August last under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice Pigott.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

RESULT OF VICE CHANCELLOR'S VISIT TO SIMLA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee, Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University, who had been to Simla recently to discuss educational matters affecting Bengal with the Government of India, returned to Calcutta this morning. One of the principal objects of the mission was to secure more money from the Government of India grant for education for the Calcutta University which will enable him to create new departments or extend existing ones. It is expected that with an additional grant the University will create new lectureships and appoint more University Readers.

PEOPLE'S BANK FAILURE.

RECONSTRUCTION IN VIEW.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

There is an earnest movement on foot to help in the reconstruction of the People's Bank of India. Reisis, capitalists and others are taking part.

A committee headed by the directors of some of the leading Indian banks has been formed, to communicate with the directors of the People's Bank, asking for full facts of the situation with a view to take steps if reconstruction is feasible.

Shareholdres of both the suspended banks are coming from outstations and other provinces, to attend the extraordinary metings to be held on 30th September and 1st October respectively.

CAWNPORE CREDITORS OFFER HELP

(Associated Press.)

CAWNPORE, Sept. 28.

Depositors and creditors of the People's Bank of India have instructed the manager of the Cawnpur branch of the Bank to inform the Directors at Lahore that, absolutely in the dark as they are regarding the present financial condition of the Bank they cannot give any opinion regarding the further working of the Bank, but in case the loss suffered by the Bank does not wholly wipe out the paid-up capital of the Bank the local creditors would support any scheme to set the Bank going again and would place every facility in the way of a new management, by undertaking not to withdraw the major portion of their deposits for an appreciably long period after the date of their deposits falling due. Creditors would therefore urge upon the directors of the Bank to issue a full and detailed account of investments of the Bank at once and to submit the same for examination regarding their value to an independent body composed of directors of other banks which may be expected to come to help of teh People's Bank at this juncture.

THOROUGH INQUIRY URGED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 27.

In view of the proposals to re-construct the People's Bank, and the forthcoming meetings of the two suspended banks, the "Civil and Military Gazette" again reminds the Directors of the two banks of their obligation to take the public completely into their confidence, and says: "Even the 'Tribune', we observe, remarks that the one complaint everywhere is that no authentic information is available about the present position of the People's Bank. This lack of information certainly does not make for allaying public uneasiness. There are those who still believe that it is possible to avoid liquidation and re-start operations. There are others who view with some misgiving the continuance of these banks under the old conditions, under which they have been worked. We feel it to be our duty to bring to the notice of Government and the Directorates of these banks the desire that exists in many quarters for a thorough and searching enquiry into the affairs of the two institutions.

CALCUTTA SHAREHOLDERS' VIEWS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

The Calcutta shareholders on the Peoples' Bank to-day held a meeting to consider the affairs of the bank. It was decided to postpone the meeting until after the Punjahs to enable a representative of the bank to attend to explain the position of affairs. A resolution was passed calling upon the directors to issue a report upon the present position of the bank preliminary to the extraorinary meeting, which it is understood is proposed to be held. Another resolution urged the bank to continue operations raising any necessary money by the issuing of preference shares. It was announced that the manager of the Calcutta branch and his staff were willing to forego six months' salary if the bank continued its business.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

Revised standing orders for the relief of the Indian infantry battalions serving in China, Ceylon and Gingapore have been approved by Government.

Government have sanctioned the grant of rations on the field instead of the Foreign Scale to troops and followers serving at Muscat until normal conditions are resumed when Foreign Service concessions including rations on the Foreign Service scale will be admissible.

The following changes are made in the Indian infantry. Programme of reliefs for 1913-14. 92nd Punjabis, to Fort William instead of Alipore, 114th Mahrattas, to Alipore instead of Fort William.

AGRA BU CHERS ACQUITTED.

(Associated Press.)

AGRA, Sept. 27.

In the Agra butchers' alleged riot case the District Judge allowed the appeal of the prisoners and acquitted them.

ESCAPING FROM POLICE CUSTODY.

CHARGE AGAINST SWYNNY.

(Associated Press.)

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 27.

It will be remembered that in July last Swynny, the first accused in the Stephens murder case, was sent to Ettumanur police station lock-up, owing to the want of accommodation in Kottayam police station. While at Ettumanur, Swynny is alleged to have escaped from custody and had to be re-arrested. On this the police charged him under Section 221 of the Travancore Penal Code. This case came on before the Stationary Magistrate of Kottayam. Two police constables were examined for the prosecution, when they spoke to their having been on duty at Ettumanur police station at the time of the occurrence and to having seen Swynny run away from custody, a distance of two furlongs, with two swords at seven o'clock on the 31st July evening and to their having followed him and brought him back with the assistance of others. The case was adjourned to the 10th October.

U. P. POLICE RTREPO.

NOTORIOUS DACOIT GANGS BROKEN UP.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 27.

In a resolution just issued on the Administration of the Police in the United Provinces, it is stated in connection with dacoity that during last year the number of cases in which fire-arms were carried were 125. The crime of dacoity is said to be far too prevalent, and statistics show 370 cases as undetected. The Native States, especially Dholpur, co-operated heartily in putting down dacoity. During the year several well-known dacoit leaders were captured and their gangs broken up. The notorious Digga Singh was captured by the Gwalior police, as were two of the most notorious of the Nepal gang leaders by the Nepal and Bahraich police.

ATTACK ON POLICE SERGEANT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

An attempt by Sergt. Bird of the Calcutta Traffic Police, to arrest a fruits seller who was endeavouring to board a tram reserved for children of the Loretto Convent at the junction of Harrison-road and Clive-street led to his being assaulted by a mob of fruits sellers and others.

The Sergeant was badly mauled in the face, while the man he had endeavoured to arest escaped in the confusion.

Half a dozen arests, it is reported, were made.

MADRAS RACES.

PROGRAMME OF WINTER MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 27.

The Madras Race Club has issued a prospeectus of its winter meeting which is to be held at Guindy on the the 13th, 15th and 17th January. There will be six races on the first day and five on each of the other two, all being of the value of Rs. 600 each with the exception f the Governor's Cup, valued at Rs. 1,700, the Merchants' Plate, Rs. 1,300 and the Hunt Cup, Rs. 300. The first entries close on the 15th November and the second entries on the 13th December.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of St. Mary's College which opened on Friday were concluded on Saturday. There was a large gathering of the parents and guardians of the children as well as patrons and friends of the institution to witness the sports, and they greeted with applause, the efforts of the young athletes of the College.

The principal items in Saturday's programme were the lance, barbell, boxing and stilt drills, all to the accompaniment of the College band. The young ladies toilette race created no end of amusement. The attack with ambulance show was repeated on Saturday much to the satisfaction of the spectators and the keen interest shown by the boys in endeavouring to give the sham contest as much an atmosphere of reality as possible, is good proof that they did not consider this item a task but a pleasure. The boxing on horseback was fruitful of humour and the athletic performances on parallel and horizontal bars, and the jumping horse followed by *Tableaux Vivants* reflect great credit on the physical training of the students.

After the sports were over an *al fresco* entertainment was provided. The Whole play-ground compound was illuminated and over a thousand people promenaded to a choice selection of music.

KARNATAK COLLEGE OF DHARWAR

We learn that Sir Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Kt., has promised to con[illegible] Rs. 4,000 towards the pr[illegible] natak College of Dh[illegible]

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST E. A. C.

ALLEGATIONS OF BRIBERY.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 28.

At the fourth day's sitting of the Commission *re* charges against Barkat Ali, the accused put in a long list of documents and witnesses. The prosecution expected to finish the remaining charges next day and the defence witnesses were to be summoned on the 27th.

The Government Advocate then addressed the Commissioners on the fourth charge. He said that Subedar Partap Singh, of the Sappers and Miners, was at home in his village two years ago when a fight took place between his younger brother Gurmukh Singh and Bhag Singh and others in connection with the digging of some foundations. Bhag Singh and Gurmukh Singh where both injured. Bhag Singh lodged a complaint against Gurmukh Singh and Dasondha Singh, whilst Gurmukh Singh lodged a complaint against Bhag Singh and two others. These cross cases were heard together by Barkat Ali. Bhag Singh's original version was that four persons were present and witnessed the occurrence. In the subsequent statement he denied that these persons were present and produced two witnesses whom he had not previously named. In the cross-case brought by Gurmukh Singh the witness originally named by Bhag Singh who included a safedposh and a lambardar entirely exonerated Subedar Partap Singh and his brothers. It was clear too that Bhag Singh's injuries did not amount to grievous hurt, a fact Barkat Ali admitted in his judgment. Yet on this totally inadequate evidence he framed charges against Subedar Partap Singh and his two brothers under Section 326 I. P. C. In his judgment acquitting Partap Singh and his brothers the magistrate admitted that there was no case against them. He also discharged the other party. The record of the two cases tended to support the allegation of a bribe extorted from Subedar Partap Singh. Further pressure was put on that officer when the magistrate ordered him to go out of his court and take his uniform off, and whilst another Magistrate had issued merely a summons against the Subedar, Barkat Ali. proceeded to take security though no evidence had been recorded.

Partap Singh's story is that when he went to Moga to attend in court he was called by Sidhi Ajit Singh and informed that the magistrate was very angry with him because he had complained of the uniform incident and demanded Rs. 500 to acquit him. On his protestation of innocence Ajit Singh said that the least the Magistrate would take was Rs. 350 for all three brothers. He was told that the magistrate would be shortly passing close by, which he later did, and Ajit Singh took him along and said to the Magistrate "Here is Partap Singh. With difficulty I have arranged for him to pay Rs. 350" and left him with the Magistrate. On his explaining that he had not agreed to pay the bribe the Magistrate said, "you can please yourself." Then Partap Singh said he had not money with him and was told to bring it to Firozepore at a named place by 7th October. He took the money, found where Barkat Ali was staying, offered the Rs. 350, but was told only sovereigns would be taken and went consequently to the treasury and obtained sovereigns and gave the money to Barkat Ali. This story was corroborated by Subedar Partap Singh and by Ram Singh Zemindar and Raja Ram, Sub-Inspector of Police

Mr. Devan Petman, Government Advocate, stated that this closed the prosecution evidence on the fourth charge.

CALCUTTA ARMS ACT CASE.

POSSESSOR OF SEVEN REVOLVERS SENTENCED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

Narendra Nath Bannerji of Howrah who was charged with possession of seven revolvers and other arms in contravention of the Arms Act was to-day sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The Magistrate said the story of the defence had nothing to support it in fact.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

Before Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, the hearing was continued in the case in which a European named J. Stevens Wyndham residing in Calcutta is charged with having fraudulently signed a certificate in the name of R. Stephens and obtaining by misrepresentation a mauser pistol from Messrs. Lyon and Lyons of Calcutta in July last. The accused was also charged with obtaining two pistols from D. N. Biswas of Hare Street and Rodda and Co. Wellesley Place under similar circumstances. The accused who was again remanded admitted the purchase of the pistols and said he sold each at a profit of fifteen rupees.

The Post Master of Fuleli Post Office, who is charged with having misappropriated money-orders some time ago, has been committed to the Sessions.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Lawyer and the Separation of J & E.

"The Parsi."—It is said that the lawyer is the only one who is inconvenienced by the wanderings of the magistrate because he has to follow him for his gains. It may be said in reply that to the lawyer as a class the peripatetic magistrate is a blessing rather than the contrary. When called for District work, the lawyer takes care to charge for every day that he is kept away from his headquarters, substantial fees which compensate him enough for his absence from his office. And these occasional outings the lawyer often welcomes as a very desirable change from the monotony of legal life confined to one single station. It is therefore not much to his interest to put a stop to the wandering courts. Nor can the lawyer who looks at the question from the standpoint of his personal gain particularly wish to abolish the incompetent magistrate; for, as a rule, he has better chances of success before an incompetent magistrate. If therefore, the lawyer advocates the separation of the Executive and the Judicial functions, and persists in his agitation to place the difficult duty connected with the administration of criminal justice in the hands of a better class of His Majesty's Civil Servants, he does so because under the influence of liberal culture he has developed a higher regard for Truth and Liberty, and can perceive that they are not as safe as they ought to be under some of the existing conditions of the administration of criminal justice in India.

Chief Court in Leading Strings.

"The Pioneer."—The docility of mankind, especially of the official, is marvellous. The Punjab Chief Court has been so long under the leading-strings of the Executive Government that it has never been bold enough to demand sweeping reform of its own constitution. For years it has struggled on far behind the work which it was bound to perform, and only when panting with manifold exertions it saw the ever-increasing mass of causes grow so huge as to threaten to overwhelm the country, has it demanded an increase to its strength. Partly owing to this, partly to the hostile receptions given to modest requests by Lieutenant-Governors of the past, and partly owing to the evil effect of the ancient Punjab principle that makes a virtue of working with too weak a staff, the Chief Court has always been very much behindhand. There was a time when its cause list was reduced to something like modest dimensions, but this was in the year in which four extra Judges were appointed to clear off arrears. This experiment only lasted a year, or a year minus the annual vacation, and, as the permanent staff still remained weak, the old state of chaotic congestion soon resumed its sway. Now, as can be seen from any Punjab Record, the present Court of seven Judges is toiling through the civil cases of 1909.

Prejudices from which the King is Free.

"Indian Daily News."—Miss Maud Allan, when she read the outburst from the three inhabitants of Calcutta Tooley Street, who assert that they represent the Europeans of Calcutta, is said to have remarked, "What is good enough for the King is surely good enough for Calcutta." Here, however, she has made a great mistake. The middle-classes often have prejudices which monarchs do not possess, especially racial prejudices from which His Majesty the King is singularly free.

Indian Sugar.

The "Times of India."—We were interested to read Mr. Alfred Chatterton's lecture which we publish to-day, on the development of the sugar industry in Mysore, because it shows that the new Director of Industry in that State is tackling the problem there on the right lines, that is, by concentrating attention on persevering local efforts, rather than attempting to discover some royal road to bring salvation to the industry throughout the whole of India. A large proportion of the outpouring of speechs and literature in recent years on the question of sugar has been much too pessimistic. A new return has just been published showing the area and yield of some of the principal crops in India from 1898 up to the present year and the figures about sugarcane are worth quoting. They show little progress, it is true, but they do show some progress, and that is saying a great deal, seeing that every sugar-growing country in the world, except India, has brought scientific measures to bear upon cane-growing for many years, while India has wholly neglected such measures until the last year or two.

DEATH OF A EUROPEAN ENGINEER.

CONSTRUCTOR OF THE KODYAR DAM.

(Associated Press.)

The death is announced of Mr. H. A. Minchin, Acting Chief Engineer of Travancore, which took place at Kulasagaram near the Kodayar Dam. He had been ailing for sometime past and passed away on Thursday evening, at 5-30 o'clock, in spite of the best medical aid available. The funeral took place yesterday evening at 4-30 at Pechpara.

The late Mr. Minchin had a very great deal to do with the construction of the Kodayar Dam and the irrigation projects connected therewith. He was very much liked by his subordinates and his colleagues and much sympathy will be felt for Mrs. Minchin. The deceased belonged to the Minchin family who for many years were well known on the Nilgiris and Wynaad.

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY

INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

IMPRESSIONS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

VIEWS ON THE MAUD ALLAN CONTROVERSY.

India's great national poet, Mr. Rabindranath Tagore, who returned by the S. S. City of Lahore, landed on Saturday at the Ballard Pier, where he was received by Professor N. G. Velinker, on behalf of the Prarthana Samaj and the Students' Brotherhood, and by a deputation of Bengali residents of Bombay. He was warmly welcomed by his Indian admirers and was garlanded by Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, the local agent of the Associated Press of India. Mr. Tagore was the guest of Mr. Chatterjee for the short time that he was here. He spent only a few hours in Bombay and left at 1-30 by the mail for Calcutta.

As it was not possible for him to stay in Bombay owing to his having to make all arrangements for his school in Bolepur before the Puja holidays in Bengal begin, he was not able to comply with the request of the Students' Brotherhood to attend their anniversary. However he promised to come here sometime next year.

HOW HE LIKED LONDON.

"It grows on you" Mr. Tagore replied cautiously in reply to a request for his opinion of London. "I had been to England twice before. Once when I was 17 years of age in 1878 and again only for a few weeks some years later. But I was then too young to form any opinion. On my recent visit everything was so new and strange. At first I thought it dismal: it was gloomy and rainy, and I was all at sea. I did not like the hotels (I have never liked a hotel life), but later I got lodgings in Hampstead, and became acquainted with many nice people. Then I grew to like London."

"I did not go to the India Office nor to any other political circle. I have not seen many famous places as I do not believe in rushing about from place to place sight-seeing. Mr. Montagu once came to hear me while I was giving a reading of one of my dramas and he was very kind and appreciative."

Mr. Tagore, like all artistic natures is modest and averse to advertisement and it is defficult to get him to talk about himself. There can be no doubt, however, that he has had a remarkable vogue in London, and was the literary lion of the season. Many people are seeking to learn Bengali. in order to read his works in the original! "I gave lessons in Bengali to some of my friends both in England and America and some of them picked it up wonderfully in a short space of time." The translation of his short poems for the use of children and his lectures are to be published in October, and some early love poems are to be published before Christmas.

"HOW LITTLE THEY KNOW OF INDIA."

"One great thing that struck me in England, was how little the English people know of India. I also was unable to follow what was happening in India because the papers paid so scanty an attention to our affairs. It seems an anomaly that India should occupy such a tiny and insignificant space in your papers in London. There should be, I think, a more complete transmission of news from India to London.

"Take, for instance, the case of the terrible floods that occured at Burdwan recently. A lady of my acquaintance came across a detailed account in a German paper, and she thought it must have been exaggerated, because she had seen nothing about it in the English papers, which had given just a bare paragraph. It is surely curious that London should be so little interested in such a terrible calamity in India, and should accord it only a few lines, while the German Press published a full report! A man run over by a motor-car in a remote part of France, and things like that, are given prominence to by the London papers, but one of the most devasting floods we have had in India is hardly noticed.

"Why should not Englishmen know what was going on in India?

"All of a sudden they hear of somebody committing a rash act in India, and they condemn him, but they know nothing about the question, and have not followed the trend of life or thought in India. They are content to leave everything to the authorities, and they dont like to think about it."

A SCHEME FOR DISSEMINATION OF INDIAN NEWS.

"It is therefore essentially necessary that we should now direct our efforts for forming a very influential committe both here in India and in England with a view to keep the British public informed of all that happens in India. I spoke to some of the leading journalists in London and they also were of opinion that it would be highly beneficial to Indian interests if such committees were formed—the Indian committee wiring sober information devoid of all exaggerations and the English committee disseminating it throughout the country, with a view to keep the British public informed of the important Indian events of both local and imperial interest and how generally affairs are managed here in the name of the British people and the King-Emperor."

Mr. Tagore also assured our representative that he intended moving in the matter as soon as he has settled down. Asked as to the treatment he received in London and elsewhere, Mr. Tagore said: "You see, I had a limited circle of friends, and acquaintances in London and they were all literary people who were very kind to me. On the whole, I was not disappointed."

"I had a varied, wonderful experience" he said. "On coming to the boat, however, one could see the difference at once. Most of the people I met on the voyage back were like soldiers without culture and refinement. Of course they came to know me as the "Poet Tagore" and they were all very nice to me. They would often ask me to join them in cards and betting and drinking, which I politely refused."

"Two zealous missionaries I met on board used to preach Christianity to me with a view to make me a convert. They bothered me so much that at last I lost my patience and had to tell them that I was too old for all that and enquired why they did not preach to their own people, who were always drinking and gambling."

IN NEW YORK.

"I had an unpleasant experience with the customs-house people"—"but not so bad as it is here," he added paranthetically "and directly I landed some interviewer who was prowling about caught sight of my turban in the distance, and just pounced upon me. He asked me my opinions about things, and what I thought about America. I said 'I've not had time to form any opinion about it.'

'He didn't know who I was, but he was persistent and said 'Well, give us some talk about your India, any way.'

"It is too large a subject," I replied. I was never interviewed in America, and although I was constantly besieged by newspaper-men, my friends protected me from their incursions. I had to lecture, though; the Americans have an inordinate appetite for lectures, and I was forced into lecturing especially in the Universities. Although I did not like New York I liked Boston and Chicago, where I found literary circles of friends which was just the thing I wanted. Theses places are generally very quiet and it helped me a great deal in my literary pursuits.

"The American is much more curious than the Englishman. In the States my Indian dress attracted embarrassing attention, and in New York great crowds followed me everywhere. That is curious, because it is a cosmopolitan city, and the people are accustomed to the sight of Turks, Arabs and Scythians.

"On the other hand, the people scarcely noticed me in London, and I could walk through the crowded streets in my turban and Indian dress without attracting any attention."

In his travels Mr. Tagore visited America and he was asked for his opinion of New York. He was not enthusiastic "It is so crowded, noisy, distracting" he said, and one can well believe how his artist's sprit, loving the open air and the sunshine, felt imprisoned amid the deafening roar of traffic and industry. He spent most of his time in the capital of the U. S. A.

THE MAUD ALLAN CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Tagore made a few pertinent remarks with regard to the visit to and performance in India of Miss Maud Allan, the famous *danseuse*. Mr. Tagore, it must be said, has only heard of Miss Allan and the "Salome" dance. He has so far taken only an ordinary interest in the art of dancing.

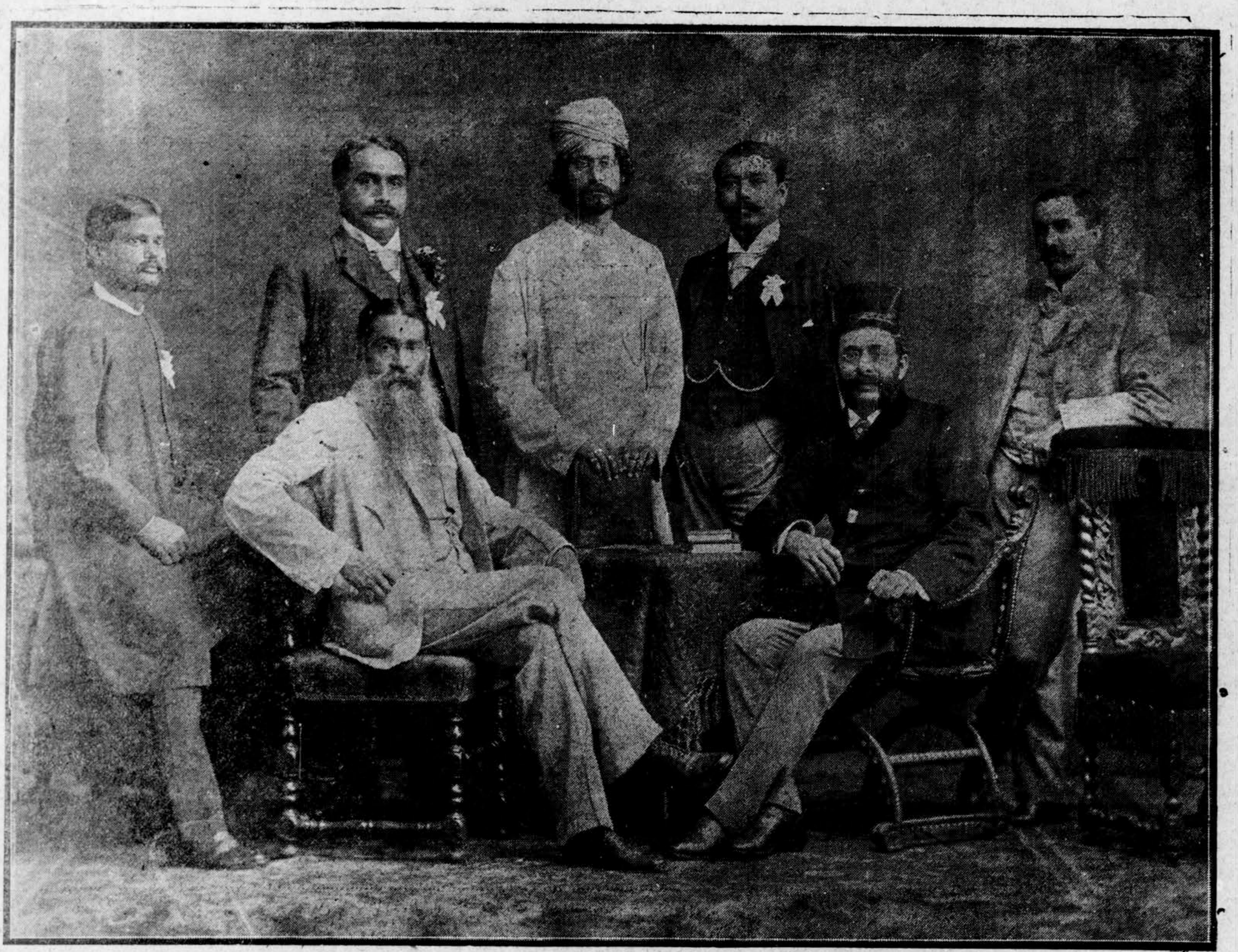
Further Mr. Tagore left England a few days before the controversy in the Press commenced and he had not therefore known anything of the agitation that has been engineered against the proposed visit or the objections urged against the visit. Mr. Tagore very smilingly expressed surprise at it. He was told that the Europeans who oppose her coming out to this country hold that by her public performances their prestige in this country would be lowered. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Tagore said that dancing was an art which had its own merits like every other art and it really produced good as it gave expression to beauty and emotion. If it was considered bad most part of literature was dered bad so was most part of literature, and Shakespeare, Byron, Shelley and Swinburne among others should be interdicted. Especially poems of Swinburne would have to be banned. If literature was admitted to be good, every form of art was good.

Taking the analogy of general literature it would be found that there were things in it which were peculiarly European, and it had bad effects on Indians and Indians might think why they should be asked to dabble in that literature. Possibly it had some disturbing influence in Indian minds in the early days of English education, but that was subsequently overcome and English literature had become part of our life. After all it had given rise to no evil results but was ever doing great service. Beautiful and idealised movements of the body had certainly most elevating influence, and ill consequences only followed when those movements were made in a deliberately voluptuous manner.

On the subject of loss of prestige of the Europeans in India, Mr. Tagore said that no more untenable suggestion could be made. There was no question of prestige in the public appearance of an artiste who gave her own expression of beauty and it was not through an artiste the character of the whole community was judged. But Mr. Tagore said that in the life of Europeans there were many things which were incomprehensible to the Indian, their ideas on the fitness of things, and especially the social dances, at which, before servants, men and women take part and act in a manner highly distasteful to Indian sentiment. If Europeans were mindful of their prestige why should they, instead of putting a stop to these social events, encourage them. If there were nothing to complain of in these performances in England and elsewhere then it was quite plain there was nothing against their performance in India. It would be better to leave to the people to discriminate between the good and bad and take the risk themselves, and it was not a wise step to hold that Indians must see only good things, and that what was good for Englishmen was not good for Indians.

The Lahore Municipality has decided to present an address to Sir Michael O'Dwyer, on his first public arrival at Lahore on the 8th November next.

MR. R. TAGORE AS A POLITICIAN.



At the end of the first Session of the Viceregal Council in which Sir Pherozeshah Mehta sat, the citizens of Calcutta gave him a dinner and reception. The above is a photograph which was taken of the Reception Committee with Sir Pherozeshah, and is interesting as showing the active part which Mr. Tagore took in the politics of the day. He is seen standing in the centre at the back. Seated on the left is the late Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee.

RANGOON REGATTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Sept. 26.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to arrange for the Burmese boat race on the Royal Lakes, Rangoon, was held this evening. Mr. Gavin Scott, I.C.S., Chairman, read the opinions of various Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of Pegu and Irrawaddy Divisions on the subject of holding the regatta. Some were of opinion that no great harm would ensue but others held contrary views, The sole ground of objection is that the regatta would afford an opportunity for gambling which the villagers would be unable to resist. The Commissioner of Pegu division was strongly opposed to the regetta as increasing the opportunities for gambling, and however advisable the encouragement of boat racing might be, he considered the regatta directly opposed to good government and welfare of the people. As the regatta would be held in Pegu Division the chairman said that in face of the Commissioners opinion the Committee had no option but to postpone the scheme for the present. This was done.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

An Indian Sloth Bear Cub (Melursus) Ursinus has been kindly presented to the Zoological Collection at the Victoria Gardens by Mr. A. G. Scott.

THE CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY THE 29TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1913.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

Chamber Matters for Disposal.

754-13—Captain & T. Vaghji Vallabhdas & Co. a firm v. Passoo Poonja. Ardeshir H D & Co. 22-9-13.

583-13—Dikshit & Pur. Hariram Ishwardas v. C A Theal & anr. Khambatta & Co. 22-9-13.

885-12—Mulla & Mulla. Manjibhoy Karimbhoy v. Haji Ahmed Haji Hassam Dada & ors. Surajmal & Co. 23-9-13.

125-06—Little & Co. Mulji Haridas v. Lalji Umersey & ors. Nanu H & Co. 23-9-13.

231-13—Dastur & Co Jamnabai widow & anr. v. [illegible]pal Nursey & anr. Tyebji D & Co. 23-9-13.

Re G & Wards [illegible] VIII of 1890.—Madhowji [illegible] C In Re Takersey Dewji a minor v. Murbai. Petitioner. Dastur & Co. Notice 13-9-13.

Re. G & Wards Act VIII of 1890—Dastur & Co. In Re Takersey Dewji a minor v. Gorebai. Petitioner. Madhowji K & Ch. 18-9-13.

For Dismissal (in Court.)

828-11—Wadia G. & Co. Rustomji Ardeshir Shroff v Jehangir Rustomji Billimoria Jam R. & D. For Consent Decree.

For Consent Decree (in Court.)

176-13—Bhai K & G. Shriman Goswami Tekayet Shri 108 Shri Gordharlalji Girdharji v. Kanji Mowji Dwivedi & ors. Edg. G W & Co. Ard H D & Co.

408-12—Edg. G W & Co. Shri Pouma Bettiji Maharaj v. Shriman Goswami Likayet Shri 108 Shri Gordhanlalji Gerdharlji Maharaj Bhai K & G.

T & I J 8-13—Edg. G. W. & Co. Kanji Mowji Dwivedi v. Shriman Goswsmi Tikayet Shri 108 Shri 108 Shri Girdharlalji Girdharji Maharaj Bhai & K. & G. Ard. H. D. & Co.

606-08—Jehangir M. & S. Gajanan Vinayek v Wamanrao Shamrao & anr. Sham M. & H.

89-13—Dapbtory F. & D. Annie Caroline Gomes & ors. v Manoel Philip Gomes & ors. Motichand & D. Dapb F. & D.

For Further directions and Costs on Acting Assistant-Commissioner's Report.

677-11—Sham M. & D. Mariambai widow Mahomedbhai Noorudin Warliwalla & ors. v Mulji Kh. & D. Jehangir & S. Manchershaw & N.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis & G. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke. Chitnis M & K. Part Heard, 26-8-13.

1276-12—Chitnis M & K. Manaji Cooverji Rage Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangirji Vakil & anr. Subnis & G. Part Heard 26-8-13.

1080-09—Mirza M & M. Rustomji Byramji Chokshy v. Bejonji Byramji Chokshi & ors. Jeh. G & B. Mehta & D.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Acting Asst. Comr's. Report.

502-07—Sevetham B & Co. The Advocate General of Bombay & anr. v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors. Ragh N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1319-12—Edgelow G W & Co. Nivabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ld. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Gods Bazaar Co. Ld. Payne & Co.

347-12—Malvi H M & R. Laxmibai Widow & ors. v. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy. Payne & Co.

355-11—Payne and Co., The Advocate- & ors. v. Memraj Malsey & anr. Ardeshir H W & Co.

O. S. 620-13—Unwalla P & P. Jijibhoy Sorabji Dubash & anr. v. The Hon'ble the Advocate-Genl. of Bombay. Wadia G & Co., Dastur & Co.

O. S. 769-13—Khambatha & Co. Sonabai Widow v. Shapurji Framji Karanja & ors. Khambatha & Co. Bicknell R & Co. 21-8-13.

498-13—Dikshit & P. Magonlla Ranchod & ors. v. Manecklal Ghellabhai Manecklal & T.

390-13—Little & Co. Messrs. Weld & Co. a firm v. Girdharilal Narayandas. Tyabji D & Co.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Co. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rojario Mathaias de Silva alias Rogers Mathaias de Silva & ors. Patell & E G. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E G. Roque Estevas Pereira alias Roque Steven Pereira v. Rogers Mathaias de Silva & ors. Patell & E G. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Manchharam & ors. Ardeshir H D & Co. Patell and E.

262-13—Pestonji R K & Co. Bai Jiwanai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji R & C. for a pauper. Edgelow G W & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Girdharidas & anr. Jamsetji R & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai. Tyabji D & Co.

939-12—Smethem B & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. for further hearing.

486-13—Wadia G & Co. Purkha Dolla & Co. a firm v. Gulam Hoosein Abdulally & ors. Patell & E. Man. J H & Co.

1317-12—Matubhai J & M. Gulam Hoosein Bandeally Somji v. Mahomed Salleh Cassam & Co. a firm Payne & Co.

223-06—Payne & Co. The Advocate-Genl. of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassam & ors. Bhaishanker K & G. for further hearing.

PROSCRIBED PAMPHLET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

It is notified that the Urdu pamphlet called "Cawnpur-ki-Khuni Dastan" compiled by Khwaja Hasan Nizami and printed at Twnid Press is forfeited under the Press Act.

FULL-WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 26th September 1913 should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

A number of acrobats of various nationalities have visited Bombay in the past, and the Egawa troupe of Japanese acrobats which opened at the Excelsior Cinematograph last night will bear comparison with the best of them. The twelve little Japanese who formed the troupe acquitted themselves creditably as acrobats, contortionists, equilibrists, and trapeze, globe, adder and wire walkers. Their wonderful performances were witnessed by crowded houses who loudly applauded everyone of the items. The picture-part of the programme is also fully represented by "Protea" and other films. "Protea" depicts the amazing doings of a beautiful adventuress and grips the attention of the audience from start to finish.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMATOGRAPH.

"Protea," a 5,000 feet long film, is the great attraction at the America-India Cinematograph this week. It is a great detective drama of which the heroine is a beautiful adventuress whose sensational doings grip the attention of the audience from start to finish. It is shown in four parts and the interest of the audience never flags once during the whole time that is is running. There are a number of other fine pictures besides this.

THE CORONATION.

The star film at the Coronation Cinema this week, as at several other cinema houses in Bombay is "Protea," a story dealing with the inner working of the secret service, the subtle machinations, the audacity and ingenuity displayed by two spies in attaining their object, namely, the obtaining of a secret treaty between two neighbouring states. The character of "Protea," a woman of extraordinary powers, is in the hands of Mdlle Josetti, who plays the part of the accomplice in the well-known Zigomar film. There are also a couple of comics which go to make an enjoyable programme.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

NEW BOMBAY LIST.

On Saturday afternoon a "Bombay Government Gazette" Extraordinary was issued containing a list of gentlemen appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to be Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay for the ensuing year.

NEW JUSTICES.

The list contains the following 54 new names:—

Mr. Abdulla Dharamsey; Mr. Abu Baker Abdul Rehman Beg Mahomed; Dr. Badrudin A. Lukmani; Mr. C. D. Baker; Mr. V. F. Barker; Mr. H. F. Beale; Mr. H. A. W. Breut; Mr. A. M. Brigstocke; Lieut.-Col. S. H. Burnett; Mr. Cecil L. Burns; Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivji; Mr. W. T. Conway; Mr. H. J. M. Consens; Mr. J. Crerar; Lieut.-Col. J. Crimmin; Mr. A. L. Davies; Mr. R. H. A. Delves; Mr. A. K. Donald; Mr. Dost Mahomed Pir Mahomed; Mr. E. M. Duggan; Mr. J. D. F. Engel; Mr. E. W. Fritchley; Mr. R. E. Gibson; Mr. F. C. Griffith; Mr. G. S. Hardy; Mr. Hassambhai Visram; Mr. Jamshedji Merwanji Antia; Lieut. D. S. Johnston; Dr. Kaikhosru Dosabhai Cooper; Mr. Thoban Kengar; Mr. Khimji Asur Veerji; Mr. R. Kidd; Mr. A. F. Kindersley; Mr. E. T. Lambert; Mr. Mahammadbhai Datubhai; Mr. J. E. Needham; Mr. J. Nissim; The Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani; Mr. W. P. Pechey; Mr. Purshotamdass Thakoredass; Mr. A. C. Rumboll; Mr. T. A. Savage; Lieut.-Col. W. V Sendamore; Mr. Shamrao Dinanath Mankar; Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar; Mr. W. C. Shepherd; Mr. Sorab Manekshaw Bharucha; Lieut.-Col. A. Street; Mr. Ewman Taylor; Mr. Valabhdass Vishandass; Mr. Vishvanath Parbhuram Vaidya; Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson; Mr. Arthur Willard; and Mr. E. Yeo.

NAMES OMITTED.

The following 45 names have been omitted from the previous list:—Messrs. Alexander Agabeg and K. W. Barlee, Lieut.-Col. Childe, Mr. A. T. Cooper, Captain F. Dobson, Messrs. V. C. French, L. Graham, O. A. Harker, W. J. Hegarty, H. V. R. Kemball, R. J. Kent, C. Kincaid, J. B. Leslie Rogers, J. B. K. Macbeth and G. S. Mackenzie, Lieut.-Col. C. H. L. Meyer, Mr. W. H. Michael, Major Allan Moss, Mr. James Murdock, Mr. F. A. Provost, Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, Mr. F. W. Shaw, Mr. W. N. Shilstone, Mr. A. F. Thorpe, Commander Vale, Mr. H. F. Wagstaff, Mr. H. G. Wheeler, Mr. O. C. B. Wimbush, Sir Adamji Peerbhoy, Messrs. Ardeshir Jamsedji Umrigar, Balkrishna Bhiwaji Tanaji Nakhwa Patel, Dhondiba H. Barde, Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, Framji Shapurji, Ganpatrao Tiwarkar, Girdhardas Jethabhai, Haji Ismail Hasham, Haji Saleh Mahomed Haji Usman, Kalabhai Lallubhai, Mansukhlal Mugatlal Munshi, Nagindas Narotamdas Nanavatty, Pherozshah Bamanji Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy, Katumbhai Allana, Saiyad Samsudin Kadri and Shapurji Jivaji.

Mr. E. J. Mardon has [illegible] mitted to retire from s[illegible] completing his full servic[illegible] case.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

(V.)

GOVERNMENT AND THE CASH BALANCES.

ADHESION TO A SAGACIOUS POLICY.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

The extracts reproduced in the preceding articles* will have convinced the public how far the policy laid down by the Government as far back as 1875, and eventually embodied in the Presidency Banks Act of 1876, was not only in consonance with sound banking principles but salutary in the best interests of the general taxpayer. The Chamber airily conjured that entity as its fat milch cow. The Government dispelled most forcibly that illusion. But not a jot abashed, while feeling the telling observations of the Government, the Chamber ventured once more, like the gamester who stakes his last dice, to controvert the many unchallengable statements of the governing authorities! And it is meet that on this occasion reference should be made to the further correspondence that ensued between the two bodies, because it really goes further to elucidate the entire policy of the Government of India and give it greater emphasis. The Chamber, therefore, addressed a fresh letter to the Government on 4th October, 1888, in reply to the one of that authority dated 8th September. At the outset it had to offer its apology for having been led into error as to fact. It, however, persisted in its contention by observing that "the broad fact remains that by the withdrawals in question, and notwithstanding the precautions which the Government were apparently desirous of exercising, the money market was suddenly and unexpectedly transformed from a position of exceptional quietude and ease to one of extreme stringency, and the market rate of discounts was practically advanced in one day, without the preliminary indications which generally accompany such movements, from about 2 to 4 per cent per annum." *Hinc illae lachrymae.* In making the above observation the Chamber appeared to have "apparently" ignored the very fact to which the Government had drawn its attention, namely, the danger of stringency arising from always depending on State cash balances which, after all were "artificial." Practically the bank rate proved to demonstration the unanswerable argument urged by the Government.

Next, entering again into controversy touching the declared policy, the Chamber observed in the 6th paragraph of its letter as follows:—"Trade and industrial enterprises have undergone enormous expansion in the interval," that is between 1875 and 1888, "necessitating and attracting banking facilities in proportion, so that at certain seasons of the year there is an active demand for capital which would enable Government to earn a remunerative rate of interest on their unemployed funds, their placing same at the disposal of a market so greatly developed in extent and resources would not be attended by the same risks as were rightly held to be involved thirteen or fourteen years ago." Driven to its logical conclusion, the above proposition meant that, though banking facilities and resources had developed largely in 14 years, yet trade was going forward by leaps and bounds! Ordinary commercial instincts might have suggested under the circumstances to the active spirits of the Chamber to put their heads together and devise what further means should be adopted still further to meet a largely growing trade. No. That would not suit the purposes of the Presidency Bank. It did not urge that institution to go ahead, *pari passu* with the expanding trade, which would have been the counsel of perfection, but to rely on the precarious cash balances of the general taxpayer! Increase of bank capital signified a smaller dividend among the proprietary. That did not suit the Bank. No. It must make hay with the sun of the cash balances in the State treasury. Here one can clearly learn for himself the Gospel of enlightened self-interest.

GOVERNMENT'S PROMPT REPLY.

Placed on its mettle, the Government of India was prompt with its rejoinder. In its letter of 12th January 1889, after prefacing the remark, that they do not "consider it desirable to prolong the discussion," the attention of the Chamber was invited to the paper by Mr. James Westland. A copy of it was passed on to that body, so that it is to be presumed that it is still on its records. The letter proceeded to observe:

> "The Governor-General in Council hopes that the facts stated in this paper will convince the Chamber that the Government does not maintain balances in excess of actual requirements and that the method of dealing with those balances is sound. His Excellency in Council is satisfied that no substantial change in either of these respects is called for, and that no such change could be adopted consistently with the pursuit of a prudent policy in meeting the requirements of the State.

That sta[illegible]ent shows how firm the Govern[illegible] were and how firm they are even to-day in spite of the latest agitation, ill-informed as it seems to be from the evidence and papers of Mr. Lionel Abraham. Again we meet with another pregnant sentence which is full of political and financial wisdom but which the Bank and the Chamber have even now consciously or unconsciously, ignored.

> The Government of India does not see its way to comply with the desire expressed both by the Bank and the Chamber that the Treasury balances could be used, in a larger degree than at present to facilitate trade. The Chamber's remarks have been carefully considered, but the Governor-General finds himself unable to depart from the policy hitherto adopted. His Excellency cannot agree with the Chamber that the arguments on which that policy was based in 1873 have lost their force at the present time.

The same observation applies even to-day to the latest agitation. But to proceed:

> Trade has certainly expanded, but with the expansion banking facilities have proportionately increased and it is less in need of State support than in 1875. The volume of trade and demand of money are steadier, and less liable to violent fluctuations throughout the year than they were in past periods, and it is not necessary therefore to adopt special measures to prevent fluctuations which are rarer than was the case when the policy of Government was formulated.

We are confident that neither the Bank nor the Chamber would have the temerity to gainsay the fact. Indeed, though they have recently urged the identical contention which they did in 1888, even the man in the street must admit that banking facilities have so largely increased, and violent fluctuations have been so rare, that it is surprising any outcry should have been raised in the year of grace, 1913. The official records and statistics, which are available to the Bank, the Chamber, and the public alike, inform us that in proportion to the volume of trade the banking resources of the country are 60 per cent more.

ESSENCE OF FINANCIAL SAGACITY.

But what follows is even of greater importance and ought to be firmly borne in mind by our "commercial agitators" at this juncture.

> His Excellency in Council is, moreover, convinced that nothing but evil would result from the adoption of the suggestion that the Government should enter into competition, in making loans to the mercantile community with the Presidency Bank. Trade should be left to depend upon its own financial resources. If advances were systematically made by Government during the busy season there would be a tendency to reduce the working balances of the country to an unsafe minimum and the consequent risk of panic, to guard against, which is an important object of the Reserve Treasuries".

This is the very essence of judicious and cautious financial sagacity. But it is amazing that this observation of the governing authorities should have escaped the notice of such shrewd men of business as those who guide the helm of Chambers of Commerce and Presidency Banks in different parts of the country. When they clamour for larger cash balances to be made available, in order, ostensibly, to avert stringency, they seem absolutely to forget that they are demanding something which must eventually bring about a panic. Nowhere else could such a demand be made, and all State and other banks would show their doors to the agitators and ask them to mind their own business. Whether eventually a State bank is or is not established, at least one advantage of its institution would be that no such outcry and no such demand as is now so heedlessly made on the Government would be possible. Such a bank would be fully capable of managing its own affairs and regulate the money market so as to avoid stringency or panic. And it is here important to remember that the amounts which the United States Treasury made available to the "national banks" there in 1907-8, on the deposit of gold and other certificates of a liquid character, did not save a crisis and the aftermath that ensued. What fatuity then has persuaded the Banks and the Chambers to demand larger cash balances? Can it be to diminish stringency or invite panic? Here, however, are the further thoughtful but most practical observations of the Government of India.

> If advances were made at a lower rate than the published rate it would be difficult to confine the privilege of obtaining money at less than its value to the Presidency Banks, and these banks would also be increasingly anxious to profit by such loans, and tempted to enter upon speculative operations with the resources placed at their disposal by the State allowing their own reserves to fall below the limit of safety.

THE SAFETY VALVE.

Here, it will be acknowledged by all those conversant with the practice of the Presidency Banks, that the Government has hit the right nail on the head, and pointed out the real significance of the agitation of 1888. The one now set on foot differs in no degree from it. It is almost identical, and therefore the trenchant observations of the Government of India stand good and fast. Of course, that authority was perfectly justified in declaring in 1888, as it is in declaring in 1913, that

> It is not prepared to adopt a course which would tend to produce such results, and the deliberate conclusion of the Government is that any assistance to the relief of the money market which may be afforded by the Treasury Reserve can only be made through the bank, and at its published rate of discount, in relief of temporary stringency, and that no departure from the policy hitherto pursued can be allowed.

Of course not. In reality the Banks are keen on obtaining balances from the State at a lower rate than their published one and advance it at such a rate as is profitable to them. Practically they want to make their hay while the sun shines at the expense of the general taxpayer. Surely, no wise Government having the safety of public funds at heart, can ever play into the hands of this clamant and influential class. As trustees of the taxpayers the Government are bound to sit tight on the safety valve they have deliberately created.

---

*[illegible]ceding articles appeared [illegible] Sept. 22nd, 23rd, 24th [illegible]ly.

WATSON-CRAWFORD CASE.

COMPLAINANT FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINED.

DENIES VIOLENCE TO HIS OFFICE.

The further hearing of the case in which Mr. R. M. Watson, formerly office superintendent at the Bombay Electric Company, has charged Mr. A. A. Crawford, proprietor of that Company, with enticing away his wife was resumed on Saturday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate. The complainant conducted his own case, while the accused was defended by Mr. H. A. H. Payne, solicitor.

The cross-examination of the complainant by Mr. Payne was continued. The complainant said it was not true that he had denied being jealous. He did not say on the 7th June that his wife was a bad woman and she should not sleep another night in his house. He further denied the accused having told him not to be rash. Notwithstanding all that had happened, the accused invited him to dinner but it was not true that he suggested to him that he (the complainant) should go to a hotel to have his dinner. The accused never said that he would take Mrs. Watson home until she went to her sister's the following day. The complainant drew the inference from what subsequently happened that the accused had made that arrangement beforehand. Till his spectacles were smashed he was willing to go to the theatre. He never told his wife when she was leaving that if she ever put foot into his house again, he would brain her. On the morning of the 8th June the accused, with Mrs. Watson, came to his place. When he and the accused were seated in his dining room and his wife had gone into the bed-room, he had no quarrel with the accused and if he then spoke to him he spoke to him in a friendly manner. When he asked his wife where she had been that night, she said she would go and work for herself. At that time he said nothing more violent than that she should not come in before she explained where she had been the night before. She replied she was finished with him and that she would go to work and if she did not get any work Mr. Crawford would help her. When he followed his wife into the bed-room and asked her for an explanation, she replied it was useless trying to coax her to come back to him.

Mr. Payne: This was not the first time that your wife took steps to leave you?

The complainant: I hear it the first time now.

The complainant further said that while he was out of employment in February, his wife replied to an advertisement offering an employment.

The further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

SEPOY TO BE COURT MARTIALLED.

FOR INSULTING YOUNG LADY AT EDEN GARDENS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

A case of alleged insult to a young European lady by a Pathan at the Eden Garden yesterday evening, caused some sensation.

The lady who was about 15 years of age was in the Garden while the band was playing, when she was brushed up against by the accused. It is alleged that in the first instance he spat at her and then bent forward, looked her straight in the face and passed a remark calculated to insult her, She immediately raised an alarm and the accused was arrested and taken to the local Police Station where it was found that he was a sepoy of the 40th Pathans, stationed at Alipore.

The accused who was guarded by two men of his own regiment with fixed bayonets was placed before the Acting Commissioner of Police this morning. Captain Campbell, Adjutant of the 40th Pathans was also present. It was decided that the accused should be dealt with by the Military authorities, and he was therefore marched off to the Fort to stand his Court Martial.

A somewhat similar instance which occured at the gardens in question was civilly dealt with.

EDUCATIONAL POSTING.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept 26.

The Secretary of State has appointed Mr. J. A. Murray, M.A., (Edinburgh), to the Indian Educational Service as Principal of the Government and Normal Schools at Moulmein.

CHITRAL RELIEFS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The Chitral relief which is proceeding quietly has reached Sado on the Panchkora river.

PUNJAB BRIBERY ENQUIRY.

SECOND CHARGE AGAINST ACCUSED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Sept. 26.

At the third sitting of the Commission of Enquiry into the charges of bribery against Barkat Ali, Bhola Zemindar deposed: "I know Jiwan Singh, he is my cousin and owns land in my village. Two years ago he came to my village wanting Rs. 700. He said that the money was required for a case. I told him I would lend him money on mortgage of land. No mortgage deed was executed, the reason was the absence of Patwari, but four or five bonds were written. Subsequently the formal deed of mortgage was executed. We advanced Rs. 700. One bond was in my favour, one in the name of my son Jagtu, and two in the names of my uncles Phul and Dula. Consideration for the bonds was given on the very day that they were executed. In my presence Dula and Jagtu paid the money."

After several witnesses had corroborated Bhola's statement, Mr. Bevan Petman, Government Advocate stated that this closed the case on the first charge with the exception of some additional witnesses in respect of whom the defence were enforcing three clear days before their evidence was taken. This would be done on the 26th.

He then addressed the Commissioners on the second charge, and explained that proceedings under Section 110 C. P. C. had been instituted against a Lambardar named Ram Singh. The record showed that there was no evidence whatever of bad livelihood against the man; on the contrary five witnesses called gave him a good character except with regard to gambling. A very significant point was that Mr. Barkat Ali instead of discharging the man, there being no further evidence forthcoming, recorded the order that he would make a local enquiry. There is nothing on record to justify the order and it would appear that the object was to put pressure on Ram Singh to extort a bribe from him. No local enquiry was made and Ram Singh was discharged.

It is said, Barkat Ali succeeded in getting a bribe. Ram Singh himself said that a man came out to his village and told him that Sodhi Ajit Singh, a go-between, and the Deputy Saheb were calling him. He was accompanied by Ganga Ram, a shopkeeper. Some more witnesses were then examined, carroborating Ram Singh.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

Army Department.

Captain R. Scott is appointed Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab.

Col. C. B. Brownlow, Unemployed List, and Col. C. F. Willis retire from the Service.

Foreign Department.

Col. A. R. Dick, Inspecting Officer, Frontier Corps, is granted three months' leave.

Major G. J. Davies, 22nd Punjabies carries on duties.

Lt.-Col. F. W. P. MacDonald, Political Agent Malwa, holds charge of current duties of Resident at Indore.

Capt. D. G. Wilson, is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Chitral.

Mr. J. S. Hunt is appointed Vice and Deputy Consul-General for the United States of America at Calcutta.

Home Department.

Mr. C. W. E. Pittar, resigns the Civil Service.

Capt. S. J. Bhatheva, reverts to Military duty.

M. H. T. Hyde, Administrator-General of Bengal, retires from the Service.

Mr. J. K. Batten, C.S., officiates as Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, vice Sir H. V. Drake-Brockman, C. S. on leave.

Major A. E. J. Lister, I.M.S. is appointed Professor Physiology at the Medical College, Lucknow.

Finance Department.

Messrs. K. L. Datta and A. Newmasch officiate in Class 1; Messrs. Scott, O'Connor and Tomkins in Class 2 and Mr. J. C. Mitra in Class 3 of Accountants General.

Mr. W. H. Michael is gazetted Financial Adviser, Mr. W. C. Ashmore, Deputy Financial Adviser; and Captain G. W. Ross, Assistant Financial Adviser in Military Finance.

Revenue Department.

Mr. S. Wilberforce, C.S., reverts to the Punjab.

Commerce Department.

Mr. R. Meredith, Director of Telegraphs Construction, is granted one years leave.

Mr. R. O. Lees, Director of Telegraphs, retires from the service.

Mr. J. J. F. Rodrigues officiates as Presidency Postmaster, Madras on Rs. 800—40—1,001, vice Rao Bahadur K. V. L. Pillai on leave.

Education Department.

Revd. R. F. S. McKelvie appointed Chaplain Lahore Establishment.

Railway Department.

Construction of extension from Jhraugadhra to Halvad a distance of 79 miles and detailed survey of line on 5 feet 6 inches from Jullunder City to Mirthal Ferry via Tanda and Mukerian by Gillanders Arbuthnot has been sanctioned.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

COMING CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

The seventh Annual Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Societies will be held at Simla from the 16th to the 18th October. The following Registrars will attend as members:—Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamiksnnu Pillai, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Madras; Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., Director of Agriculture and Co-operative Credit Societies, Bombay; Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S., Registrar Co-operative Societies, Bombay; Mr. J. M. Mittra, M.A., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bengal; Maulvi Muhi-ud-Dil Ahmed, Officiating Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bihar, and Orissa; Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, I.C.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, U.P.; Mr. A. Langley, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Joint-stock Companies, Punjab; Mr. A. F. English, I.C.S., Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Burma; Mr. H. R. Crosthwaite, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Central Provinces; Mr. Gustav Haller Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Coorg; Mr. A. W. Botham, I.C.S., Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Assam; Rai Saheb Munshi Gopi Nath, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Ajmer-Merwara and Mr. Narayana Iyengar, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Mysore.

Among the visitors, will be Thakur Bamman Singh, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies; United Provinces, Mr. A. H. C. Hamilton Bar-at-Law and Chairman of the Central Co-operative Bank, Limited, Allahabad; Rao Sahib K. G. Damle, Chairman of the Akola Central Bank, Ltd., Mr. M. G. Deshphande, Honorary Secretary, Nagpur Central Bank, Ltd., Mr. R. S. King, Jhanharpur, District Darbhanga; Rai Sahib Beni Madho Prasad of Nawab, District Gaya; Mr. K. Kamaswami Aiyar, Secretary Madura-Ramnad Co-operative District Bank; the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas of Bombay; Mr. G. K. Devdhar, M.A., of the Servant of India Society, Poona; Mr. R. C. Naik, Honorary Organiser Belgaum; Babu Akhil Chandra Datta, Secretary to the Comilla Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.; Mr. Chaudhuri Muhammad Ismail Khan, Zamindar of Bakarganj (Director Barisal Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd.); Mr. J. Mackenna, I.C.S., Officiating Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India.

SUBJECT TO BE DISCUSSED.

The following is the provisional programme:—General progress in the several provinces, the necessity for defining and standardising certain terms commonly used in Co-operative Societies (Mr. R. B. Ewbank, Bombay); practical difficulties in the management of Rural Societies (Mr. M. G. Desphande Central Provinces); the remittance of money between Societies (Mr. S. Langley, Punjab); the safe custody of money by Village Societies (Mr. S. Langley, Punjab); Government takavi loans to members of Co-operative Societies in times of famine and scarcity and in other years (Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, United Provinces); the best method of dealing with the old debts of the members of Co-operative Credit Societies, (Rao Sahib K. G. Damle, Central Provinces); Government Assistance to Cattle Insurance Societies (Mr. Gustav Haller, Coorg); future interest decreed by Civil Courts in suits instituted by Co-operative Societies (Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, United Provinces); Co-operative Banks and Popular Education, (Mr. H. R. Crosthwaite, Central Provinces); Cattle Insurance, (Mr. A. E. English Burma); The Organization of Co-operative Dairies (Mr. A. C. Chatterjee United Provinces); the best method of calculating working capital, (Mr. J. M. Mitra, Bengal); the desirability of framing rules for the supply to the public of certified copies of public documents relating to Co-operative Societies, (Mr. J. M. Mitra, Bengal); limitation of loans to members in share banks to a certain multiple of their share-holding, (Mr. J. M. Mitra, Bengal); the necessity for a simple procedure for ascertaining the debts of members or prospective member of Co-operative Societies, (Mr. J. M. Mitra, Bengal); method of showing the reserve fund in the annual returns and the form in which the reports of provincial Co-operative Conferences should be drawn up.

MYSORE CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 26.

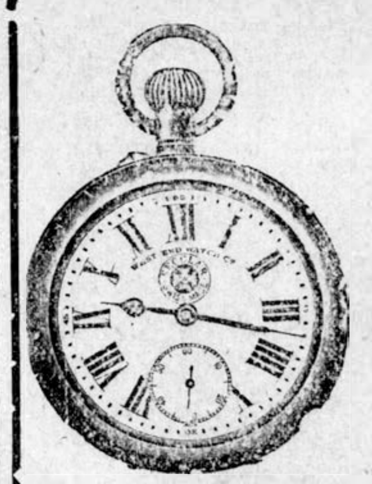
The dates fixed for the Third Annual Conference of Co-operative Societies in Mysore are 4th, 5th and 6th October. Dewan Bahadur Puttanna Chetty will preside. Special arrangements are being made by Mr. M. A. Narayanaiengar, the Registrar, to arrange for the accommodation of a large number of delegates.

MYSORE BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 26.

The Mysore Government will shortly apply for sanction to commence construction work on the Hassan-Mangalore line of Railway on the 2ft. 6ins. gauge 107 miles, 47 of which is in Mysore territory and 60 in British India, at a cost respectively of Rs. 4,53,50,851 and Rs. 3,76,12,181. Based on the verified investigations of Messrs. Gilchrist and Groves. Mr. E. A. Bell Engineer-in-Chief for State Railways in Mysore, anticipates considerable savings on these figures.



Exact Size

. . . THE . . .

"SECULAR"

Keyless Lever Watch.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

18''' Medium Size. In open face case.

NICKEL SILVER Case.. .. .. Rs. 14

FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome.. " 20

16''' Small Size.

	Open face.	Hunting.	Half-hunting.
NICKEL SILVER Case	Rs. 14	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case	" 20	" 24	" 27

In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

DESCRIPTION:—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900/1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

Paper Fingers

That Save Time.

How many times do typewriter operators come nearly to the bottom of the paper and have to put in another sheet to write just one more line?

The L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter

is equipped with paper fingers that hold the paper so well that it is possible to write on the extreme edge of the paper or card.

These paper fingers, if the operator forgets to push themback into place after writing a card or envelope, move along to the proper place with the advancement of the carriage in either direction.

This is one of the many reasons why the L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter enables the operator to produce more and better work than on any other writing machine ever made.

Sole Agents:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,

No. 10, Forbes St., BOMBAY, P. O. Box No. 125.

Motor..........

Accessories

and

Electrical

Supplies..

Closest Prices...

Reliable qualities...

THE

ORIENT MOTOR CAR

and ELECTRIC Co.,

53, Apollo Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Teleg. No. 2203.

Telegr. "LATEST."

WATTS & Co., Calcutta

Military Saddlers, Harness and Boot-makers

By Appointment to

H. E. LORD CARMICHAEL.

INVITE INSPECTION OF

Their Large and Up-to-date Stock

WHICH INCLUDES

Race, Polo, Steeplechase Saddles, Australian Reverse-hide Ladies' Ride-astride Felt Light-exercise Saddles.

Branches:—Lahore, Simla, Rangoon, Madras.

GREAT PEARL NECKLACE.

THE DECOY BUYER'S TEARS.

VIVID NARRATIVE.

MELODRAMA OF LONDON

The investigation was continued on Sept. 11 at Bow-street before Mr. Graham Campbell into the great mystery of the stolen pearl necklace says the "Daily Mail." The five men in custody were brought up on remand charged with being concerned together in stealing and receiving a necklace of sixty-one pearls and three loose pearls, of the total value of £117,000, the property of Mr. Max Mayer, dealer in precious stone, of 88 Hatton-garden, while in transit by post from Paris to London in July last. The defendants are:

James Lockett, fifty-one, jeweller, Powisgardens, Golder's Green;

Joseph Grizzard, forty-six, diamond merchant, Parkholm-road, Dalston;

Simon Silverman, forty-one Austrian subject, diamond broker, Benworth-road, Bow;

Leisir Gutwirth, thirty-nine, Austrian subject, diamond broker, Petherton-road, Canonbury;

Daniel McCarthy, eighty-two, independent, Northampton-street, Clerkenwell.

The following diary of the facts alleged on behalf of the prosecution at Wednesday's proceedings will assist in making clearer the progress of the case:—

July 15-16.—Pearls sent by registered post and stolen.

19-21.—£10,000 reward offered in London and Paris.

August 4.—Mr. Samuel Brandstatter, diamond and pearl broker, Paris, met in Antwerp Leisir Gutwirth, the prisoner, a relative by marriage, who offered to sell to him, as agent for a probable buyer, the stolen necklace for £60,000.

12.—Mr. Brandstatter consulted his cousin, Mr. Myer Cohen Quadranstein, and in view of the reward they began negotiations.

15.—Mr. Brandstatter and Mr. Quadranstein came to London at Gutwirth's invitation to assure themselves he had the complete necklace, and "trap" negotiations began and continued until September 2.

16.—Silverman, Grizzard, and Lockett joined Gutwirth, and in Lipton's tea shop, Kingsway, three of the stolen pearls were produced for inspection to Messrs. Brandstatter and Quadranstein. They moved to the George Inn, Hatton-garden, and in a locked dining-room the three pearls were weighed and approved. They parted, differing as to price.

21.—Negotiations resumed after trap letter from Paris.

23.—Mr. Spanier, a Paris jeweller introduced as intending buyer under entrapping arrangement with the insurers of the stolen pearls. Meeting adjourned.

25.—Silverman met Messrs. Spanier and Brandstatter and Quardranstein in First Avenue Hotel for final decision and wished to take them to a private house in Golder's Green, but Mr. Spanier demurred and they adjourned till next day.

26.—In a bedroom of the First Avenue Hotel Silverman and Grizzard produced the three pearls already seen and 58 necklace pearls to Mr. Quadranstein and Mr. Spanier, who bought two for £1,000. Negotiations to continue for remainder.

Gutwirth, and Lockett arrested at British Museum Tube Station while accompanying Messrs Brandstatter and Quadranstein. McCarthy arrested later.

The remaining fifty-eight pearls have not been discovered.

WEIGHING THE PEARLS.

Mr. Quadranstein, whose evidence was carried on Wednesday to the purchase of two of the pearls in a room of the First Avenue Hotel, was recalled and further examined by Mr. Muir. During the weighing of the pearls before Mr. Spanier made the purchase no note was made of the weights. Several were weighed, one after another, and witness saw that the weights corresponded with the published descriptions in the bill offering the reward. After the weighing was over some seals and a note which the witness had made on the previous Saturday of the weight and description of three of the pearls were left on the table.

Was anything said about that?—Grizzard told me to destroy the notes as I had no need for them. I tore up the paper and Grizzard destroyed one of the seals.

While this interview was going on did someone come to the door?—A messenger boy brought up a note to me from Gutwirth. The boy said a gentleman was downstairs and wanted to speak to me. Grizzard said: "Tell him you are busy and will see him in an hour's time." I gave the boy that message.

The witness, continuing, said his note of the weight of the three pearls was made on August 16, and on August 19 he showed it to Mr. Price, who took a copy. The flaws on the three pearls, of which witness had taken particulars, were not published in the police description. Grizzard when leaving the room on August 25 said that he and his companion were to have five minutes' start before the witness and Mr. Spanier left. He did not give any reason.

£16,000 PRODUCED.

On Wednesday, August 27, he (witness) saw Gutwirth at the First Avenue Hotel at 10-30 a.m., and at 11-45 a.m. Silverman arrived. The witness told them that on that day Mr. Spanier was going to buy 300,000 or 400,000 francs' (£12,000 to £16,000) worth of the pearls. When Mr. Spanier arrived later he showed Silverman that he had 400,000 francs in French notes in his pockets. Silverman then went away, saying he was going to fetch his friends and would return in ten minutes' time. Mr. Spanier waited until 12-30, and as Silverman had not then come back Mr. Spanier left. Two minutes after he had gone Silverman entered. The witness told him Mr. Spanier had just gone. Mr. Brandstatter went out to look for Mr. Spanier, but could not find him.

Silverman left the room saying he was going down to the billiards-room to meet some of his friends. Then witness had a conversation with Mr. Brandstatter, and in consequence went to a cigarette shop close by. There he saw Gutwirth, who was in a state of great excitement. Gutwirth said Grizzard had informed him that four detectives from Scotland Yard had been watching them. They looked about the district for Grizzard, but were unable to find him. As they were approaching the First Avenue Hotel Gutwirth pointed to two men and told witness they were detectives.

Have you seen those men since?—No.

You do not know whether they were detectives or not?—No. Later on that day Mr. Spanier returned to the hotel and the witness went to the billiard-room and there saw Silverman and informed him that the "buyer" was upstairs. But Silverman had became too nervous to do the business. He afterwards showed Silverman 100,000 francs (£4,000) in French notes which had been supplied to him by Mr. Price. He said to Silverman. "I have orders to buy these pearls." Silverman replied that Gridzard would not bring out the pearls for the present and would not go to the First Avenue Hotel any more. He however, offered to show the witness two of the pearls in a private room at another hotel, and it was arranged they should meet again at the J. P. Restaurant, Holborn, on the following morning, August 28.

AFRAID OF DETECTIVES.

They met as arranged next morning. He told Silverman his buyer insisted on the pearls being shown to him and suggested as a meeting place for that purpose some big restaurant or big hotel. Silverman left on the understanding that he should put this proposal before Grizzard. Later in the day the witness met Silverman at Lyons' tea-rooms, Holborn. Silverman told him Grizzard had decided not to produce the pearls again for a month as he was sure that detectives had been watching, them. Silverman furthur said that Grizzard's idea was that the police were after the buyer, as the English banks were so astonished at his withdrawing so large a sum in French notes. Witness replied, "Then the best thing to do is to get the business settled at once." Silverman agreed, but said Grizzard was firm in his determination.

At a later hour the witness saw Grizzard by appointment at Lipton's tearooms. Holborn. Grizzard persisted in his refusal to produce the pearls in less than a month's time, and added, "You can tell your buyer he can congratulate himself on the narrow escape we all have had." Witness thanked him for taking so much care of them, Grizzard then suggested that when witness came to London in a month's time he should bring his wife with him so that she could return with the pearls, and said that the witness could follow by the next train. The business, he added, could be completed in one morning, and he would keep a watch to see that no detectives were about.

He asked Grizzard how he should communicate with him, and he replied: "Write a registered letter addressed to Mr. Levy, care of Mr. Goldberg, at an address in Hatton Garden." Grizzard further said: "Your buyer must put those notes back in the bank and draw fresh notes from Paris in small amounts at a time. You must not meet Silverman any more, as he has been seen too much with the buyer and is too well known to the detectives.

Did you get any money from the defendants?—Yes, two £5 notes from Silverman at the J. P. Restaurant and four £5 notes from him on September 1. I changed one of the notes at Victoria Station booking office and gave the others to Chief-Inspector Ward.

Why did Silverman give you the £20?—I told him I had spent the first £10 and had paid £7 or £8 for my bill at the First Avenue Hotel.

On being pressed the witness said he believed it was on August 29 and not September 1, that Silverman paid him the £20. They were in the gardens of Lincoln's Inn Fields at the time.

"THE BUYER ALMOST CRIED."

The witness further said that on Friday, August 29, he sent a messenger-boy from the First Avenue Hotel with a note to Gutwirth telling him he was moving to the Inns of Court Hotel under the name of Dubois, and wanted to see him there that morning.

Gutwirth came in response to the message. Witness told him he had seen his buyer, who was very disappointed at what Grizzard had said about not producing the pearls for a month. His buyer, he said, almost cried when he mentioned that the purchaser he (Gutwirth) had in view—a maharajah—was leaving for India in the early days of September. He further told Gutwirth that if he could manage to get the business carried through in a short time he would give him £3,000 brokerage instead of £2,000. Gutwirth said he would see Grizzard about it, but witness said that he would rather see Silverman first, as Silverman was of the same mind as himself about getting the matter settled quickly. Gutwirth replied, "All right," and went away.

Did Gutwirth tell you who was looking after the safety of the pearls?—He said that Cammy (Grizzard), Jim Lockett, and another man whose name I forget were looking after everybody.

The witness, continuing, said that at twelve o'clock on the same day he met Silverman in Lincoln's Inn-fields by appointment and explained to him about the Indian purchaser, and said that his buyer (Mr. Spanier) would now give him the money to buy the whole thing in one shot. Silverman left with the intention of seeing Grizzard. Silverman returned and said he had seen Grizzard, who could not make up his mind to show the pearls, but had made arrangements for the witness to see him in the Bun Shop in Holborn. He (witness) proposed to Silverman that this meeting should take place on Saturday, but Silverman was unable to say definitely if that would suit Grizzard.

The witness went to the Bun Shop on the Saturday, and about a quarter of an hour afterwards Grizzard came in. Grizzard asked if the French notes had been given back to the bank. He told Grizzard they had and that one of his buyer's employes had brought over that afternoon 400,000 francs (£16,000) from Paris, together with a cheque for 500,000 francs (£20,000) to be cashed upon receipt of a telegram from Paris.

That would make 900,000 francs, the balance of the million francs promised. What did Grizzard say about completing the purchase?—He said he would do his best to let me have the remainder of the pearls on the following Monday. I was telling him I was going to Brighton to see my buyer, who was there, and he said that he would perhaps be going down to Brighton himself and would meet me there. He gave me an appointment for Monday at 2 o'cock at the British Museum Station.

Was anything said as to where the purchase was to be completed?—He told me he would take me to the bar of a public house of a friend of his, where we should be very quiet.

The hearing was adjourned at this stage.

BLEACHED HUMANITY.

DEAD WIRES IN ENGLAND'S POWER HOUSE.

Father Bernard Vaughan, who gave an address at St. Francis Xavier's College, Liverpool, on September 10, said that passing through Lancashire during the previous week he could not help being painfully struck by the small stature of Lancashire lads. In the towns clustering around Liverpool, and more especially in the industrial towns around Manchester, he found norrowchested, badly grown, bow-legged, low-sized men and women, boys and girls. Very many of the boys and young men looked bleached, not to say anaemic, as though they suffered from a want of oxygen, nitrogen, and wholesome food.

It was the duty of the Empire to see that its builders and supporters were better set up than at present. In the North they wanted strong men, not weakings. Lancashire was England's power-house, and no man in it should be a dead, but a live wire. "Does it mean that the hours of labour are too long?" he continued. "I think not. I think the hours of labour are nearly right. I do think, however, that there is a good deal of fraudulent foodstuff sold, and men and women are not getting the article they pay for. Then, again, too much time is spent in looking at cinematograph pictures, in reading-rooms, and in publichouses."

He thought every lad should be taught the noble art of self-defence. They should be taught how to use their fists and to hold their own. Every British boy at school to learn how to box how to hit straight from the shoulder, and never below the belt. Until a man had learned how to defend himself, how was he to know how to defend his country?

56 MILES AN HOUR BY MOTOR-BOAT.

In the first race for the international motor-boat trophy in Osborne Bay, on September 10, Mr. Victor Despujols, on is 400 horse-power Despujols, won the event at the extraordinary speed of 46.77 knots.

He was 16 seconds in front of the English holder, Maple Leaf IV., and in his fastest lap attained a record speed of 48.96 knots, or 59½ miles an hour. Two events have to be won to secure the trophy.

After being held for four years by America, the cup was won for England last year by Mr. Mackay Edgar's Maple Leaf IV., which then accomplished a speed of 37 knots. The competing boats, which are of the hydroplane type, are the fastest craft afloat.

The race was a very fine one over a course of just over 32 miles. There were seven entries, three from Great Britain and two each from France and America.

Maple Leaf, which was steered by Mr. Tom Sopwith, the aviator, made a bad start. She experienced some engine trouble also, but finished second her average speed for the course being 46.48 knots.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

FURTHER REVELATIONS.

RUSSIA AS CATSPAW.

Further remarkable details are given in the "Jiji Shimpo" (writes Reuter's Tokio correspondent) of the manner in which the Anglo-Japanese Alliance was brought about. The "Jiji Shimpo," in spite of the Government's prohibition, is publishing the "Reminiscences of the late Count Hayashi," and the third instalment shows that at the time Count (then Baron) Hayashi was negotiating the alliance with Great Britain the Marquis Ito was sent to St. Petersburg to negotiate a convention with Russia. Whether or not Japanese diplomacy contemplated playing off the two countries against each other it is pretty clear that the choice of Great Britain as an ally represented at the moment the success of one political party over another.

In the first instalment of the "Reminiscences" it was shown that when the negotiations were first that when the negotiations were first undertaken there was an idea of including Germany in their scope, but that at the desire of Japan this idea was abandoned. It is now proved that Germany was indeed the originator of the idea of a triple alliance of Germany, Great Britian, and Japan for the maintenance of peace in the Far East. It was in April, 1901, that Baron Eckhardstein, the German Charge d'Affairs in London, called on Baron Hayashi and first mooted the proposal.

DIPLOMATIC CROSS-CURRENTS.

A chance remark made to Baron Hayashi by Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister at Tokio, and then Home on leave, showed the Japanese Ambassador what use might be made of the Russian bogey. Sir Claude Macdonald told Baron Hayashi that King Edward had personally expressed to him the wish for a permanent understanding with Japan, while the Premier, Lord Salisbury, was desirous of a definite alliance, as otherwise it was feared that Japan might get over her difficulties with Russia and form an alliance with that country.

Indeed," said Sir Claude, 'the German Minister came to the Foreign Office and told me that there was a possibility of an alliance between Japan and Russia."

"I gathered," writes Count Hayashi, "that England really wanted an alliance, and feared an alliance between Japan and Russia. I thought that if we could realise this apprehension on the part of England and pretend that a convention might be concluded with Russia this might hasten the conclusion of a treaty."

The negotiations proceeded normally, and on November 6 Baron Hayashi received from Lord Lansdowne the first draft of the proposed treaty. This was duly telegraphed to Tokio. Then the cross-currents of Japanese diplomacy became fully apparent.

"The Marquis Ito" (who favoured a rapprochment with Russia) "was much puzzled when he heard that the negotiations with Great Britain had progressed so far. I considered that the action of my Government in despatching the Marquis on a mission to Russia was outrageous."

The writer of the "Reminiscences" seems to have forgotten that in July after his interview with Sir Claude Macdonald he had telegraphed to Tokio advising that steps should be taken as if to conducted a convention with Russia in order to bring the British Government up to the mark.

"After seeing the Marquis I telegraphed Home to get my Government to reflect on the matter, and received the following telegram from the Foreign Minister: "Komura Government not changed its policy at all. Kurino" (Japanese Ambassador to Russia) "not given any mission.'"

BRITISH SUSPICIONS.

British suspicions as to the object of the Marquis Ito's journey to St. Petersburg had, however, been arosed, and it was now Baron Hayashi's task to disposal these. Whilst he was thus engaged the Marquis Ito was discussing with Count Lamsdorff (the Russian Foreign Minister) and Count White the lines of a Russo-Japanese convention.

At this point the "Reminiscences" may be left for the moment in order to quote an account received by Reuter's correspondent from "a most authentic source" of the Council before the Throne on December 7, at which the final decision was taken to accept the alliance with Great Britain in preference to the convention with Russia. Reuter's informant said:—

"The Marquis Ito and Count Inouye were the leaders of the plan to back down before Russia: Ito was very anxious with regard to the possibilities of a conflict with Russia, and was most desirous of arriving at a peaceful solution. The whole time that he was in St. Petersburg he was sending lengthy telegrams to Inouye and to Marquis Komura urging that the British negotiations should be thrown over, and that he should be empowered to make a convention with Russia.

"Finally, the situation became so bad that both Katsura and Komura realised that unless the Emperor could be persuaded of the overwhelming advantages of the British alliance Ito's influence was so great that they would be forced to drop the negotiations. This they were both determined that they would not do and remain in office.

"In the council a full report of the negotiations conducted by Hayashi was laid before the Emperor, and then a full report of Ito's conversations in St. Petersburg and his telegrams with regard to both the Russo-Japanese Convention and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The Emperor, having carefully studied both reports, called for a secretary, and ordered him to go to a certain compartment in the Imperial cabinet and get 'the report made by the Marquis Ito on the proposal for an alliance with Great Britain."

"When the report was brought the Emperor looked through it, and then turned to the council and said: "This is a report made by the Marquis Ito on this very matter, and he advances most cogent reasons why an alliance with Great Britain should, if possible, be concluded.' He then turned to the Marquis Komura and ordered him to telegraph to the Marquis Ito in Berlin, where he then was, and instruct him that he should take on further steps in the matter of a Russo-Japanese Convention."

With regard to Germany's refusal to make a third in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Baron Hayashi says that a copy of the treaty was shown to the German Ambassador in London, but Prince Bulow refused to participate "owing to the umbrage with Great Britain over other questions." The "Reminiscences" conclude with very bitter criticism of the Japanese Government and the manner in which their writer was treated. Count Hayashi reiterates his protest against the despatch of the Marquis Ito to St. Petersburg during the negotiations with Great Britain. He describes it as a breach of faith and a lack of honour. He sums up the matter by saying that Japan "won the support of England at the cost of the respect of Russia and other European countries."

THE GENTS' HOUSE.

HIGH GRADE
'Lounge Suits,
Rs: 25-30-35

All the Good Points desired in a suit of Clothes are to be found in a suit made by us. Excellent Materials, Distinctive Style, Perfect Fit. Further, our Standard of Quality is very high, yet our prices are very low.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,
Opposite:—
Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
293 Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

PRUDENT PERSONS ARE LIKE PINS

Their heads prevent them from going too far and look for something better than STEARN'S ATLAS TONIC, the last word in tonics. It tones the liver and helps digestion, while it feeds the brain, the nerves and the muscles. It is this double action on the system that renders ATLAS TONIC an ideal tonic for the tropics. It is non-exicitant and has lasting effects. Sold by all Chemists in India. Literature free on application to MARTIN AND HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta.

THE FACE IS AN INDEX TO THE HEART

but with a woman it is likewise an index to her internal organism, the healthy or diseased condition of which is at once betrayed in her facial expression. While the freshness of complexion, sparkle of the eye and light and lively movements go to denote a healthy condition, the sallow face, the dragging step and the look of pain and misery are evident signs of a disordered state. Any functional disorder will promptly yield to UTRODINE the most harmless vegetable tonic and sedative for the organic diseases of women. Of all Chemists in India.

Literature free on application to MARTIN and HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta. 156

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strenghens broken down tissues.

ASK FOR
Typewriter Carbons
AND
Ribbons of the famous
"QUEEN" Brand
Best in Use.
Moderate In Price.
Sole Agents:—
UNVALA & Co.,
36, Churchgate St.,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors,
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, CHURCH-GATE ST. Fort.,
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bath-room Fittings
etc. etc. etc.
326.

HIGHLY EFFICACIOUS MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS
OF THE BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd., CALCUTTA.

1. Syrup of Brahmi (Harpestis Monniera).—*This is a palatable preparation of the fresh leaves of Brahmi, and is used with remarkable success in loss of Memory, Hysteria, Epilepsy, Insanity and Mental Derangements. It is also used in Hoarseness and for improving the voice, and as such is valuable to Speakers and Singers. (Price per 4 oz. phial As.* 12.)

2. Ext, Kurchi Liq. (Holharrherna Anti-dysenterica.—*A specific without rival for Subacute and chronic dysentery. It is equally efficacious in both the bloody and the mucous forms. It is also efficacious in piles, leprosy, &c. (Price per* 4 *oz. phial Rs.* 1-4.)

3. "Asvan" (Compound Elixir of Aswagandha).—*Gives remarkable results in the treatment of Nervous and Muscular Weakness, loss of Vigour, Decay of old age, Neurasthenia, Convalescence, &c., also used as a stimulant during prolonged physical and mental exertion. (Price per pint bottle Rs.* 1-8.)

4. Essence of Chirata.—*An excellent bitter tonic and hepatic stimulant. It has been proved to be of great value in debility after malaria and other fevers, disorders of liver and spleen, indigestion, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, biliousness, &c. It also prevents growth of acne, and worms. (Price per* 4 *oz. phial Re.* 1.)

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS AND DIRECT FROM *AGENTS:—*
National Agency,
MOHAMMADI MAHAL,
Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.
313B.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Used by their Majesties when IN INDIA.
Highest Awards wherever exhibited.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.
Largest Safe Works IN INDIA.
Employing 500 men.

372 Safes of the value of nearly Rs. 85,0 0 supplied after a severe
FIRE TEST
TO
THE INDIAN POSTAL DEPT.

Godrej's Safes are used by—

H. I. M.'s Mint, Currency Office, Public Works Office, Improvement Trust, Municipality, High Court, Secretariat, Port Trust, General Post Office, G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways, Native States, Jewellers, Yokohama, Alliance, Central, Eastern, Credit and other Banks, and all the Leading Commercial Firms in Bombay.

Write for Catalogue No. 10 to—
GODREJ & BOYCE
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Near Gas Works, Parel,
BOMBAY.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

◆

ANNUAL MEETING.

REFERENCE TO SWADESHI BANKS.

PROPOSED INDIAN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The sixth annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and bureau was held on Saturday afternoon in the Chamber's offices, Green Street, the President the Hon. Mr. Manmohandass Ramji being in the chair. There was a fairly large attendance of members, who listened with keen interest to the speeches of the President and the incoming President and vice-President. The President referred to the very good work done in the closing year by the Committee of the Chamber, then passed on to the amendment of the Indian Companies' Act and lastly to the recent failures of Swadeshi Banks, which he said were in most cases due to the inability of the institutions concerned to set free the advance they had made, forgetting that a large portion of these should be in as liquid a form as possible. The incoming President also dwelt on this unfortunate incident and said the failures might have been due to the fact that the control of those banking concerns had been in the hands, not of merchants, or of shroffs and bankers but of persons belonging to other professions such as law and medicine, who could not have had any practical, experience of business matters, much less of banking. The Hon Sir Fazulbhoy, the incoming vice-President, spoke mainly on the desirability of having an Indian Commercial Congress and called attention to its value from a national and patriotic and not exclusively from a commercial standpoint.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President opened the proceedings by proposing the adoption of the report and the audited accounts. In doing so, he said:—

Gentlemen,—You must have seen, from the Report of the Committee submitted to you, that during the year which has just ended, we have been able to put up a good deal of work as in the previous years. One of the principal events during the year was the change in the Governorship of the Presidency. We bade farewell to Lord Sydenham who throughout his administration evinced a keen interest in the progress of commerce and industry and did not a little to accord their legitimate rights and privileges to the Indian merchants. His Excellency Lord Willingdon, to whom we had the pleasure of presenting an address of welcome, is himself a keen student of agriculture, and your Committee trust that the trade and commerce will meet at his hands the same sympathetic treatment as they did at the hands of his predecessor.

I referred in my speech last year to the deliberations of the Committee on the Indian Companies' Act. Their representation was ultimately sent to the Government and though some of the important recommendations, notably that relating to mortgages, were not accepted, we were glad to note that the Act known as the Indian Companies' Act 1913 was on the whole well calculated to meet its object, which was no other than to bring the Indian Companies law into line with the British law so as to fulfil the requirements of the times. The provisions relating to Managing Agent could not be passed however at the time as they were newly introduced and an Amending Bill will have to be specially introduced for the purpose. These additional provisions, specially section 83c, are meant to restrict the powers of Managing Agents.

"ROOT CAUSE OF ALL" TROUBLE.

Rightly or wrongly, it has come to be the impression of many people that the Managing Agents are the root cause of all the trouble in connection with the Joint-Stock companies. One cannot claim that the class of Managing Agents is a class of angels. They are after all human beings and have the faults and failings of human beings. While blaming them for these one should not be blind to the service they have done and have been doing to the cause of Commerce and Industry. Specially in Bombay the prosperity of the mill-industry is due to them. The members of the Committee agreed, as the Report informs you, with regard to the rest of the provisions of the amending Bill but they were not unanimous regarding the provision fixing a limit for the number of Directors to be elected from the firm of Managing Agents. Personally I think the section should be eliminated. Not only will the proposed restriction be unjust but it will also fail of its purpose. If the firm of Managing Agents is debarred from having more than a fixed number of its members as Directors, they will introduce their own nominees who will not only be practically under their thumb, but who will be ignorant of the work with which they are entrusted. The anomaly again is that while an individual, if he is a Manager, is allowed all the powers, as he can himself be the sole director of the company, a firm of managing agents has its powers to be curtailed. I hope that this section which is disapproved of by a large section of the Commercial public will not be retained.

It was with much pleasure that your [illegible] the communication [illegible] Traffic Manager [illegible], informing them that the scheme of serial loading had proved successful at the stations at which it was placed into operation as an experiment. It was then put into practice at all the stations on the G. I. P. line and the President of the Railway Board has promised that a conference of trade and Railway representatives will be called to consider the results. The success of this scheme will mean a stoppage of the practice of undue preference, so injurious to trade and commerce.

QUESTION OF GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

Of all the qestions which are being agitated in the world of commerce at present, the question of the location of the Gold Standard Reserves and the State Bank is perhaps the most important, as vitally affecting the interests of trade and commerce, and I may even say, the public at large. The question is at present being considered by the Royal Commission on Currency and it would not be well to anticipate some of its conclusions or to advocate particular views at this stage. Nevertheless it may be stated that almost the whole of the Indian commercial public is for bringing the Gold Standard Reserves to this country in order that the stringency of the money market may be relieved and that with cheap money trade and industry may flourish. With regard to the State Bank I am personally in its favour as it would be fulfilling a long necessity. The Presidency Banks have done and are doing a good service but the increasing trade requires some such central institution which would be relieving the Secretary of State of several of his responsibilities.

Some time back the Committee in their interview with one of the members of the Government drew his attention to the unsatisfactory state from the Indian point of view, of the British Consular Service. This complaint was partly endorsed from the British point of view, by such a leading body as the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, which passed a resolution at its annual meeting held in March last relative to the British Consular officers replying direct to British inquirers in foreign countries on questions of trade etc. The Foreign Minister has replied to the Association that according to the Consulate instructions now in force a **Consul is** authorised to reply direct to an inquiry addressed to him by a British trader residing outside the United Kingdom. One should like to know whether this term "British trader" includes Indian merchants. As a matter of fact it should. If is does not, Indian merchants have a grievance in this matter as they have to experience a great difficulty in getting the desired information.

RECENT BANK FAILURES.

Before I conclude, I would like to speak a few words about the unfortunate Banking failures, three of which have happened recently. I am always of opinion that there is a great need in this country for banking institutions which will meet the increasing wants of the country for financial accommodation specially felt by small traders and agriculturists. Unfortunately due to several reasons to which I shall just now refer, some of these Banks prove failures sometimes, involving in their ruin thousands of shareholders and depositors. It is but recently that the proverbially shy capital of this country has come out and I fear that unless the shareholding and depositing public looks carefully to its interest there will be a great set-back in the commercial and industrial world. It may be a bold statement to make but I think there is no reason why any banking institution should fail if it is properly managed, with due regard to the sound banking principles which should govern the conduct of all such institutions. The failure is in many cases due to the inability of the institutions concerned to set free the advances they have made, forgetting that a large portion of these should be in as liquid a form as possible. I do not think there should be any objection to banks having a paid up capital which is but a portion of the subscribed capital. If the directors exercise sufficient carefulness regarding allotments and transfers they can judiciously prevent people from having shares for which they would be unable to pay calls in times of necessity. If this reasonable precaution is taken, such banks will afford a great deal of guarantee to the depositors. There is also a great necessity for caution on the part of the Board with regard to advances made to concerns in which any of the directors is interested. Above all however, the responsibility mainly, rests upon the shareholders and depositors, who should leave off their indifference and begin to take more active interest in the progress of the companies with which they have dealings. They should specially insist on the banks showing in their balance sheet the following items:—(a) short and long term advances, (b) advances to industrial institutions showing short and long term, (c) advances on immoveable property, (d) advances against shares of joint-stock companies, (e) advances against securities authorised by the Government, (f) advances against personal security, (g) advances against collateral security, (h) advances to companies in which the Directors are interested, (i) investments in shares, and (j) investments in immoveable property.

There will be, I fear a cry raised from some quarters for more of Government interference. I think the Government have proceeded as far as they legitimately can. The Indian Companies' Act 1913 is a salutary piece of legislation. Any further check will be detrimental to the Companies. This should be supplied by the watchfulness of the public which is many a time seen to be strangely indifferent to its interests and to plunge blindfold into schemes which have their structures reared up on sandy foundations. The recent failures have also shown a necessity for combination on the part of bankers, who closely unified would be better able to withstand a commercial crisis than they could as diversified and detached units.

We have a good monsoon this year and there is every probability that trade and industry will be flourishing. There will be a busy time for the Committee therefore this year, specially as they have taken up the question of the Commercial Congress put forward by my friend the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy.

In conclusion, I congratulate Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas elected as Chairman and the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy elected as Vice-Chairman of this Chamber for the ensuing year. Both of these gentlemen are shrewd business men and I think the helm of the Chamber is entrusted to able hands. I hope you all will extend to them your cordial co-operation in the working of the Chamber.

MR. PURSHOTAMDAS REMARKS.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas seconded the proposition. In the course of his speech he said:—

Although some of the suggestions of your Committee regarding guarding the interests of depositors and investors in Joint Stock Companies have not been adopted in the new Bill, I think it will be conceded by all that the new legislation has done a good deal to further control the interest of shareholders and depositors. I think it is now for the public at large to exert themselves in guarding their interests by adequately watching the management of concerns in which they may be interested. The lethargy on the part of this section of the investing public requires to be shaken off as possible. It is sincerely to be hoped that the restrictions imposed by the new Act will be found sufficient for Indian enterprise in the field of Joint Stock Companies' trading.

RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT.

Our relations with Government have been of the pleasentest and the attitude of Government Officials towards your Committee has been most courteous and sympathetic. Interviews that this Committee had with the Hon'ble Mr. Clarke, member of Commerce and Industry and with Mr. Noel Paton have within a few half hours cleared many questions which it may have taken months to go through by correspondence.

The gracious reply of His Excellency Lord Willingdon to your Committee's address was fully sympathetic and your Committee has every hope that His Excellency will during his regime be pleased to do his best for encouragement of Indian trade and industry in this Presidency and we all are aware of the valuable practical example set by His Excellency in starting a cattle breeding farm at Ganesh Khind.

THE PRESENT DAY TOPIC.

The recent failures of Banking Concerns in the Punjab is perhaps the topic engaging the minds of thinking Indians as a whole and of Indian Merchants in particular at this time. The speedy manner in which Joint Stock Banking Concerns came up during the last few years and the large sums of money entrusted to such concerns by the Indian public clearly prove the satisfactory confidence which Indian enterprise has lately been receiving from Indians. That shocks like the one witnessed will set back the progress for the moment is natural. But these several unpleasant experiences have a good deal to teach to all welelwishers of Indian enterprise and to all promoters of same.

We are all aware of new Banking Concerns working with small paid up capital borrowing out of all proportion to the paid up capitals. It has been pointed out to us that this mode of working is fraught with serious risk and may lead to premature trouble to the concerns so working. Some of the Banks which have lately suffered have belonged to this class and these are being quoted as practical example of the risks that are being run. Whilst going through these details I wish to point out that what has struck me uptil now as being a serious drawback in the constitutions of Indian Joint Stock concerns that are being started. What I have noticed is that the control of banking concerns that have come to grief had been in the hands, not of merchants, or of shroffs and bankers but of persons belonigng to other professions such as law and medicine.

THE FINANCE COMMISSION.

The Finance Commission sitting in London is naturally engaging a good deal of attention of the mercantile community in India. It is extremely gratifying to find one of our esteemed members, Sir Shapurji Baroacha as one of the Commissioners, and also to find persons of the experience of Sir Vithaldas, Mr. Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya and Mr. Dadiba Dalal being asked to give evidence before the Commission. The question of the Secretary of State placing more money from Government Treasuries at the disposal of the trade in India is one which the Finance Commission is expected to settle for some years to come. Their report in this matter will be awaited with great interest.

Gentlemen before I close I wish to thank you all very sincerely for the honour you have done me in electing me as the Chairman for the next year, and I trust with the co-operation of all of you and with the able assistance that I may safely expect from our worthy vice-president for the new year, I mean Sir Fazulbhoy, I believe we will be able to put before you a fairly good report of our work next year. I wish to express my admiration of the unremitting zeal and great tact and resolution with which Mr. Monmohandas guided the Committee during last six years as the Chairman. He fully deserves all the appreciation we can bestow on his able work.

NEED FOR A COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, in suporting the Resolution, spoke as follows:—Before I say anything in connection with the report, I must express my thanks to the Chamber for the honour they have done me by electing me as their vice-President, a position, the duties of which I hope I shall be able to discharge to your satisfaction.

Gentlemen, the three greatest needs of our country at the present day are education, sanitation and industrial growth. They are all mutually dependent. Without an educated and physically capable population, industrial development cannot proceed very far. On the other hand, without economic prosperity which can come only from the growth of industries, we cannot get the resources necessary for large schemes of education and sanitation. You will thus see that the economic question is at the root of national progress, nay, of a healthy national existence. The old idea that the prosperity and happiness of a people depended on kings and constitutions, has passed away. The economic interpretation of history, that is, the elucidation of the economic causes which brought about the rise and fall of civilisations and nations, is a subject to which some of the most acute minds of our age are devoting their attention. It may seem superfluous to enforce on an audience like this the importance of the economic factor, but what I am anxious to do is to call your attention to its value from a national and patriotic, and not exclusively from commercial standpoint. If we do this, we shall see that the need of such a Congress as that which I have sketched in my letter to the Press and to this Chamber, is a supreme need of the hour. I beg you to remember that the burning questions of the present and the immediate future in the Great Empire to which we belong, are those which concern trade and industry. Can India the most important part of that Empire, the brightest jewel in the British Crown, as it has been rightly called, can India afford to be without a recognised organ and mouthpiece of her own when the component parts of the Empire take counsel together on questions of tariff, of trade communications, and all the other topics which are closely related to them?

REPRESENT YOUR SIDE.

We want a Congress of the kind which I suggest, first of all to enable this great country to have her voice heard in the counsels of the Empire in the settlement of the grave economic issues which have been discussed for the past ten years and more. The Government of India have doubtless done and are doing their part with zeal and devotion to the best interests of this country, but, gentlemen, it is after all we who know best where the shoe pinches, and unless we place the Government of India in full possession of our views and needs, you cannot expect them to be as emphatic and definite in their assertion of our rights as they should be and will be if they are properly supported. Let us remember that British administration, even in India, is not framed on grandmotherly principles. Here, as in their own country, British administrators expect those, whose interests are involved in any measure, to represent their side, and not to sit with folded hands expecting Providence to help them. That is the second great purpose of my proposal, to have at hand a recognised and representative agency which can speak to the Government of India as the accredited organ of Indian commercial opinion in all matters which concern the economic well-being of the country. The third object is, as I have said, to consolidate opinion and to promote a sentiment of solidarity in the various industrial and commercial interests of our land. The fourth, and most important of all, is that the Congress should be the means of keeping prominently before our countrymen the paramount claims of commerce and industry on the attention of the ablest and most gifted men among us.

Several other members having spoken on these aspects, the proposition was carried. The result of the voting for the managing committee was then declared and the meeting dispersed after appointing auditors for the current year and passing a vote of thanks to the Presidency.

The New Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce is as follows:—

(1) Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas, (Chairman).
(2) Hon. Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai Ibrahim, Vice-Chairman).
(3) Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.
(4) Mr. Dinshah Edulji Watcha..
(5) Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thakersey.
(6) Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla.
(7) Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas.
(8) Mr. Davidas Madhavji Thakersey.
(9) Sir Shapurji B. Broacha.
(10) Mr. Jethabhai Walji.
(11) Mr. Ratansey Moolji.
(12) Mr. Chaturbhuj Shivji.
(13) Mr. Morarji Velji.
(14) Mr. Pheroz J. Billimoria.
(15) Mr. Motilal Vallabhji.
(16) Mr. Rewashanker Jagjiwan.
(17) Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden.
(18) Mr. Gopalji Walji Sunderji.
(19) Mr. Mulji Haridas.
(20) Mr. Walji Sunderji.
(21) Mr. Naranji Haribhai.
(22) Mr. Jainarain Hindoomal Dani.
(23) Mr. Mathurandas Vasanji Khimji.
(24) Mr. Motilal Kanji.
(25) Mr. Narottam Morarj Goculdas.

FIRE KING.

A New Chemical Fire Engine.

To be used as a domestic safeguard. A very simple appliance, which can be worked by a boy at an emergency. It can be kept ready for use for any length of time. You safeguard your house entirely against fire Risks if you have a Fire King.

Price Rs. 40.

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.
Kalbadevi Road, Dhobitalao,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER
For the Rains.
NAVY SERGE SUIT,
Indigo Dye
Rs. 26/ only.
Note Address:—
DANN & Co.,
The Reliable Tailor & Outfitter.
Opp. THOMAS COOK & Son,
Hornby Road and Watsons' Hotel,
BOMBAY.

A BLESSING
TO SUFFERERS OF URETHRAL DISCHARGES.
"GUNC" CURES WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANTAL OIL or any injurious **INTERNAL** Medicines **PAINLESS POSITIVE** cure in **3** days with instant relief, Re. **1** and Rs. **2**.
Money returned if not cured.
OF ALL DEALERS.
D. Specific Co.,
FORT, MEDOWS STREET.

Sufferer, In disease's clutch
OXYPATHY
WILL SAVE YOU
OXYPATHOR
DOPE

REAL HEALTH.

What would you give, Aye, what would you not give for the genuine assurance of Health—REAL HEALTH—sound vigorous HEALTH?

How would like to break away from your daily diet of nauseating nostrums, eat several good meals EVERY day, and go about your daily profession, business, or pleasure with a song in your heart?

What would you not give to possess once more the Strength and Vigour Nature intended for you—to feel the rich, red blood, the very sap of life, running riot in your veins—to be able to enjoy the pleasures of life as you did years ago?

All these things ARE possible. OXYGEN and OXYPATHY will restore you to health and keep you fit and vigorous.

Drugs are worthless. They may at times alleviate pains, but cannot cure. NATURE DOES the CURING AND GIVES THE STRENGTH AND VIGOUR.

To gain and maintain PERFECT HEALTH and Strength you must destroy the germs and eliminate the refuse or poisonous gases from your system—you have to create RICH, RED BLOOD.

Only one thing has been found which is capable of doing this universally.

This substance is—

OXYGEN

Pure Atmospheric Oxygen.

Without OXYGEN there could be no life. With OXYGEN in abundance there is life and consequently health in abundance.

In addition to OXYGEN being a nourishing, stimulating, life-giving, and life sustaining element of Nature, it is a definite Medicine—Nature's most powerful and Efficient Medicine—for restoring the balance of health and vigour.

Special means, therefore, must be provided to get this needful amount of OXYGEN and this is the principle and purpose of OXYPATHY and the OXYPATHOR.

With the OXYPATHOR you treat yourself in the privacy of your own home, without pain or trouble, without any inconvenience or loss of time. The treatment is adapted for man, woman or child of any age and even when in the most delicate health.

OXYGEN and the OXYPATHOR has cured and will continue to cure after all methods of treatments have failed. The treatment is endorsed by the foremost Scientists, the leading Organs of the Press, Physicians, and tens of thousands of cured patients.

We invite your personal investigation. Consultation, either personally or by letter, interesting literature on the subject of Oxygen, Oxypathy and the Drug Evil will be given or sent FREE. Correspondence strictly confidential.

INSTITUTE OF OXYPATHY, 33, OXYGEN LABORATORY, GOVERNMENT PLACE, EAST, **Calcutta.**

That's the Permanent Sapphire Point

And it is the Point of Difference.

All I have to do is to place this Sapphire Point on the record and it will play record after record in this way without the bother of changing needles.

We have horn and Hornless Models From Rs. 35 to 375.

Send for our complete Machine and Record Lists and Easy Payment Terms.

THE PATHEPHONE INDIA Co. 11, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Poona: Marcks & Co. Ltd., ***Karachi:*** Nusserwanjee & Co.,
Nagpur: W. V. Gopal Swamy & Sons.

321

FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 12.

The new autumn colourings are very vivid and striking; at times it must be admitted that they err on the side of aggressiveness. But this year has emphatically been a season of extremes. Some of the golf coats that are to be seen at the present time are perfect blots on the scenery; such shades as flamingo, brilliant orange, and a specially trying tint of mustard colour must have been sent us for our sins. But there are also some lovely deep blues, exquisite olive greens, and rich warm browns and reds that are just the very tints for chilly autumn days. Black and white, too, either separately or in combination, hold their own successfully and always look smart and effective without being eccentric.

A CHILD'S SMART AND COSY COAT.

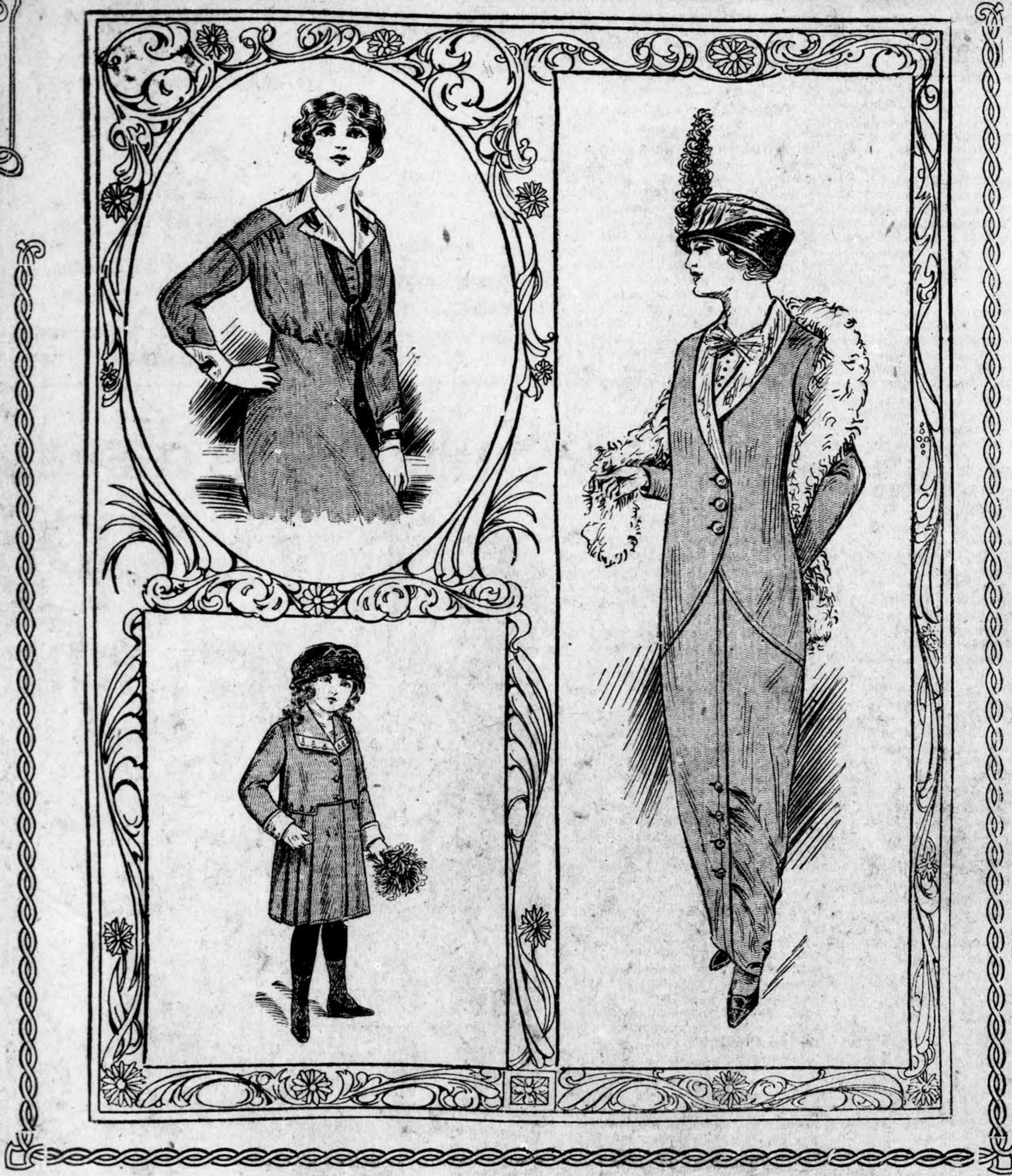
The dressing of the little people is a task that becomes very urgent in many households as soon as the summer holidays are over. Mothers know well what ravages are committed on the contents of the nursery wardrobe during that Elysian period. The children seem to come back to town with nothing left fit to wear and with school beginning again in a week or two! The charming little coat of which we give an illustration will form a very suitable autumn wrap for school wear. It should be carried out in old-rose serge with buttons covered in the same material. The cuffs and the lower part of the revers are of biscuit-coloured cloth, while the hat is of black velvet and trimmed with rose-coloured silk. The same style of coat would be very suitable for older girls if realised in dark-blue serge or in dark covert coating.

A CHARMING CREPON BLOUSE.

The characteristic feature of the newest designs for blouses is the return of the armhole and of the shoulder-seam, both of which are carefully placed at some distance from what would be termed the natural place. It sounds rather absurd to put the armhole half-way down the arm, but a study of our illustration shows that this method has many attractions. This blouse, which has the advantage of fastening down the front, is composed of crepon in a pretty shade of Nattier blue. The collar and the cuffs are of white satin, and the special feature is the manner in which the long black silk cravat is threaded through the revers, while a similar piece of folded black silk appears threading each of the cuffs.

A SMART COAT AND SKIRT.

Rich plum colour and pale yellow are the shades happily combined in the smart tailor-made costume which appears in our illustration. The skirt is cut in the latest style, with a slight suggestion of draping into the front seam. The feather boa is of pale yellow to match the revers, and the hat is also of pale yellow, turned up with plum-coloured satin and adored with an upstanding black feather. The coat should be lined with pale yellow silk or satin.



THE AMERICA CUP.

◆

SIR T. LIPTON'S CONFIDENCE.

In connection with the British international trophy motor-boat race, the Royal Motor Yacht Club on Sept. 11, entertained the competitors at dinner, on board their floating headquarters, the Enchantrees, in Osborne Bay. Commander Mansfield Cumming R.N., rear-commodore of the club, presided over a large company, which included Sir Thomas Lipton, Sir Thomas Dewar, and a number of foreign and other guests, says the "Daily Telegraph."

The health of "The Competitors" was proposed by the chairman, and responded to by Comte de Faramond, representing the Automobile Club de France, Commodore W. Hale Thomson, representing the Motor Club of America, and Captain J. E. Pearce, representing the Royal Motor Yacht Club.

Sir Thomas Lipton, in responding to the toast of his health, made an important statement with regard to next year's America Cup races, for which he has challenged. He said: "It is rather a remarkable coincidence that these motor races should have started on Sept. 10. I sail my first race for the America Cup on that date next year. I only received the signed conditions for the races to-day abroad the Erin, yet the negotiations for the challenge started on Feb. 26, and it has taken nearly seven months to arrange this contest, and now it is all over I will confess that more than once I feared there would be no race.

"Yet while I was personally always willing to race under any condition with a 90-footer or a 75-footer, just as the New York Yacht Club pleased, I had to be careful not to agree to terms that would impose any undue handicap on the future challengers, or on boats from this side of the water. Several times I was advised to withdraw my challenge, but I stuck to it, and now the signed conditions are in my pocket. I am glad I did. I am perfectly satisfied with them. It is true that the conditions do not compel the Americans to meet me with a boat the same size as my Shamrock IV., viz., 75ft., but I am convinced, in fact, I have always been convinced throughout the negotiations, that this will be done.

"The announcement that Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. P. Morgan, and Frederick G. Bourne have formed a syndicate to build a Cup defender is sufficient guarantee that the contesting boats will be of equal size. Three better representatives of good, clean sport cannot be found in the world. They are also three of the richest men in America, and it is stated in the papers that they have given Herreshoff a free hand in the matter of expense. This is a pretty tall order; but it does not scare me.

"I believe that in Mr. Charles Nicholson I have the finest yacht designer in the world, and in Mr. Burton a man who knows how to steer her to victory. You can depend on me that I shall spare no effort to bring back the Cup, and I am sure you will be pleased to know that Mr. Nicholson is getting on well with my fourth Shamrock, and although it will be the first boat built in this country under the American rules, under which the Americans have now been building for nearly ten years, I am sure that it will be able to hold its own whatever happens.

"Both the challenger and defender, under the conditions which have just been signed, will be better types of useful yachts than the freaks which one was formerly compelled to send across the Atlantic, and I can say without any hesitation that I have a better chance of winning the Cup than I ever had before. I would just like to add that I have often heard people talk about American sportsmanship; but no one living has had more experience of them than I have had, and I can say honestly that no man could receive fairer and kinder treatment than I have. I never want to meet any better sportsmen than my American friends."

TO-DAY'S MENU.

◆

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

CAULIFLOWER SOUP. (Broadlands.)
OYSTER CROUSTADES.
CHAUDFROIDS OF PIGEONS.
RAGOUT OF BEEF EN CASSEROLE.
BOSTON TIT BIT.
ORANGE OMELET.

Oysters or Fish As. 8. Pigeons As. 10. Beef As. 9. Vegetables As. 8. Potatoes As. 2. Eggs As. 7. Odds and Ends As. 3. Total Rs. 2-15-0.

CAULIFLOWER SOUP. (Broadlands.)

Cut or grate up 1 onion, 1 carrot and some celery, and set it to brown in 2 tablespoonfuls of butter; stir for 15 minutes over a sharp fire, into this dredge 1½ tablespoonfuls of flour and cook well, adding lastly and gradually ½ a seer of milk, cook for 15 minutes and strain. Previously strained, cook the cauliflower in as little water as possible, adding the water to the strained soup and the cauliflower broken into small pieces. Boil up, add flavouring to taste and a little cream or egg yolk if liked, but it is not necessary.

OYSTER CROUSTADES.

Scoop out the crumb from 4 dinner rolls and fry the cases, a golden brown in good ghee. Prepare some well flavoured thick white sauce to which the oyster liquor should be added with a drop or two of tobasco sauce and onion juice—half fill the cases with the sauce, add 3 or 4 oysters, more sauce, fried crumbs and a dab of butter. Heat in the oven and serve on a doyley—Prawns or any fish-may be substituted for the oysters.

CHAUDFROID OF PIGEONS.

With the giblets of the birds make a little good stock, flavoured well, and either Lemco or Mannute added if necessary; turn this into a stiffish aspic. With any cold meat left and the livers of the birds, pounded, make a quenelle forcemeat and stuff the pigeons' which should be nicely braised. When cold carve them apart and stick together again with glaze, cover them thickly with the aspic glaze, letting one layer set and adding another until there is a half inch covering over them. Embed them in any nice crisp salad, masked at the last in mayonnaise sauce and garnished with beetroot and white of hard boiled egg. The joints will easily come apart when served.

RAGOUT OF BEEF EN CASSEROLE.

Cut any good steak into thickish fingers; dredge them with peppered and salted flour. In good fat in the casserole, fry one onion, one carrot and a little celery all grated, until brown, then add the steaks and lightly brown them. Season to taste, add some good stock, and sufficient par boiled macaroni. Seal down the lid and let all cook in a moderate oven for an hour or more. Skin well before serving in the Casserole.

BOSTON TIT BIT.

Cut up sufficient cheese and melt it in a pan with a saltspoonful of made mustard, a teaspoonful of flour, a dash of cayenne or tobasco sauce, half a wine glass of milk and at the last a well beaten egg. Butter any crisp, flakey biscuit, dust with pepper and salt, set in the oven and when piping hot, pour over them the cheese mixture.

ORANGE OMELET.

Beat the whites of 3 eggs to a stiff froth—beat the yolks and add to them a tablespoonful of castor sugar, a pinch of salt, a little grated orange peel, the juice of an orange and the whipped whites. Melt a good lump of butter in a fire proof omelet pan and when hot pour in the mixture, allow it to brown, loosening it carefully and turning it over with a broad thin knife. Spread with orange marmalade syrup, fold over, dust with sugar and serve a l'instant.

Dr McPHAELS
NERVO VITALO
PILLS
Manufactured at the
PHARMACEUTICAL
& BIOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION
STORES
London & New York
INDIA'S
Leading
TONIC
To be had
from
MADON'S
the Corner Shop
BOMBAY

M. T. MADON & Co.,
Manufacturing & Dispensing Chemists,
24-26, Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEY'S "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

R. T. McCLUSKIE & Co
ADVT. DESIGNERS

McDOWELL'S TYPES
OF SMOKERS.

THE JOYS OF A
GOOD CIGAR

McDOWELL'S
"BOUQUETS"

FREE-DRAWING AND COOL-SMOKING.

No. 1, Rs. 65-0. No. 2, Rs. 62-8. No. 3, Rs. 60-0. No. 4, Rs. 58-0, Per 1,000.

Buy them at your Tobacconist's or get them direct from the Manufacturers—

McDOWELL & Co., LTD., THE "BAHADUR" FACTORY, **MADRAS.**

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

RESULT
OF THE
TYRE WAR.

Motorists will be glad to learn the recent war in MOTOR TYRE prices has resulted in a decisive victory in favour of

BRITISH MADE DUNLOPS.

The Comparative prices to-day are as follows :—

Z Non-skid.		× III Ribbed		Dunlop Grooved Covers.		Approximate Sizes.	Dunlop Heavy Round.		× Square Tread.		Z Square Tread.	
Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
0	0	58	12	52	8	750 85	39	8	42	4	0	0
83	9	85	4	69	8	760 90	59	0	65	8	62	2
89	5	88	8	75	0	810 × 90	61	8	68	0	64	7
0	0	100	8	86	4	760 × 100	70	0	77	4	0	0
0	0	107	8	93	8	810 × 100	74	8	82	12	0	0
120	11	119	0	95	0	815 × 105	82	8	91	8	90	14
146	6	153	0	127	8	880 × 120	106	0	117	12	117	7

New Illustrated Handbook and Price lists upon Application.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, DELHI, MADRAS.

READY

ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME,

Father of the Indian National Congress.

A MEMOIR BY

Sir William Wedderburn, Bart,

WITH PORTRAIT.

'The purpose of this memoir,' is, to use the words of Sir William Wedderburn, "to set forth the work of teaching of a man experienced in Indian affairs who combined political insight with dauntless courage and untiring industry." But specially it has seemed to me a duty to place before the youth of India the example of Mr. Hume's strenuous and unselfish life, and to bring into fresh remembrance the stirring words he uttered of encouragement and reproof, both alike prompted by his love of India, and his anxious care for her future. "Excelsior!" was his motto. His ideal was indeed a high one—the regeneration, spiritual, moral, social and political, of the Indian people. But he taught that such a consummation could not be attained without the solid work-a-day qualities of courage, and industry, and self-denial."

Special Indian Edition, Price Rs. Two.

G. A. NATESAN & Co.,
BOOKSELLERS,
3, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

BISCUITS
of
ALL KINDS AND QUALITIES
Insist on
[illegible]ALLOW & ARIELL'S
[illegible]rld renowned for their flavour.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY
THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP.

WANTED AT ONCE
Throughout India.

We want everywhere throughout India for cyclists and Motor cyclists to know that Palmer Tyres are the only High grade to give complete satisfaction. A Palmer cycle Cover costs Rs. 8-8-0 and inner tube Rs. 4/- The Palmer Tropical Heavy Roadster inner tube is the last word at a cost of Rs. 5/-. Buccaneer covers made by THE PALMER TYRE Ltd at a cost of Rs. 6/- per cover and Rs. 3/- per inner tube. For further particulars—
Apply to Messrs.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO.
Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

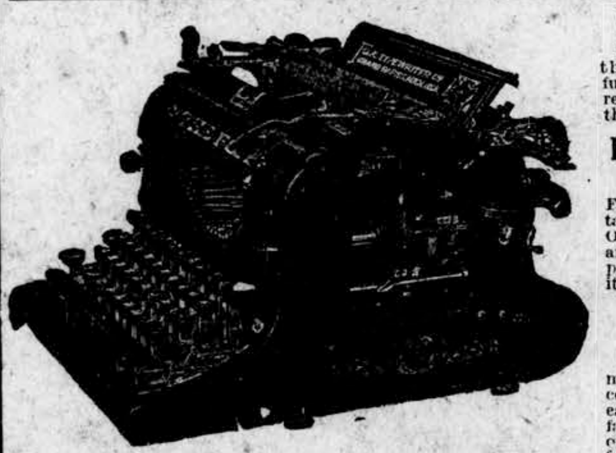
East Street,
POONA.

Brigade Road,
BANGALORE.

or "from your dealer."

270

ALL THAT YOU HAVE DESIRED
IN A TYPEWRITER
IS FOUND IN THE FOX MODEL 24



VISIBILITY:

By Visibility we mean that every character is in full sight as written and remains in full sight all the time.

DURABILITY:

The Durability of the Fox Typewrier was established many years ago. Owing to its light touch and easy action there is practically no friction in its working parts.

SPEED:

Any Speed record ever made by any operator could have been more easily made on the Fox—fast enough for the fastest operator and slow enough for the beginner.

BETTER THAN THE BEST OF OTHERS

LIGHT TOUCH: "No falling leaf is lighter than the Touch of the Fox Typewriter.' A frictionless, pivotal type bar with brad-bearing and a ball-bearing carriage help to produce this.

EASY ACTION: The best materials, the most skilled workmen and perfect adjustments make the Fox Typewriter the Easiest to operate.

SPECIAL FEATURES: Removable Platens; Interchangeable Carriages; Double Forward Carriage Release; New, Patented Removable Ribbon Spools; Variable Line Spacing: Stencil Cutter; Card Holder; Tabulator; Back Space Key; Two-Color Ribbon; Eighty-eight Characters. These combined features can be found in no other typewriter

Sole Agents:—

SURANA, DALAL & Co.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

DON'T TRY
HIT OR MISS METHOD
for your eyes.
SEE "THE ORIGINAL FIRM"
On Signboard and consult our

Dr. DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist

of three London Eye Hospitals. He will examine the eyes *free of charge* and prescribe correct glasses Most renowned European Professor, of Ophthalmology write and say for Dr. Dinshaw Dastoor :—

"A thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator to occupy the post of Ophthalmic Surgeon to any "Eye Hospital."

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.

An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Price, **Re. 1.**

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,

Illustrated copy of useful Essay on the Eye and our Price List sent free on request.

Opposite Treacher & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN. (Registered.)

MAGIC INDIAN BALM.

Sovereign Remedy for Headaches, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds.

ALL ACHES AND PAINS.

Price annas eight only.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE VENDORS.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOT, FORT, BOMBAY.

Another of C. & B.'s Delicacies

C. & B. OXFORD SAUSAGES
UNEXCELLED.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL guarantee these and all their other table delicacies to be produced under ideal conditions of cleanliness.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

100,000 SAFES

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co., have manufactured and sold more than One Hundred Thousand fire and burglar-proof safes, since the establishment of their factory in 1870. It is the oldest factory in India. Harichand's safes and locks are unrivalled both as regards workmanship and cheapness. They are equal to the best European and American Manufactures of the same kind.

In the great Fire-Test held at the Bombay Exhibition, Harichand's safe was declared to be

"THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE"

No safe manufacturer in India has won as many medals as Harichand.

THE WINNER OF 19 MEDALS.

Send for our New Illustrated Price List.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & Co.,
Head Office—131 GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

☛ LADIES WEEK ☚
AT
CATCHPOLE'S.

Heavy Reductions throughout the Department,
We mean to make a Big Sacrifice.

Call on Monday, 22nd September.

N. CATCHPOLE & Co.
BOMBAY.

318—4.

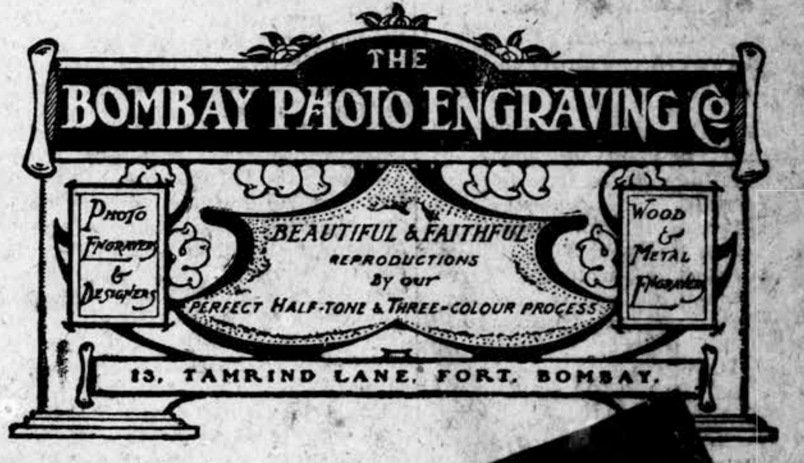
IMPORTANT
TO
PROPERTY OWNERS
FREE FIRE INSURANCE.

Every Sixth Year, if no claim during Preceding Five Years
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO—
THE MANAGER FOR INDIA.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, Ltd.

2 14, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Other Classes of Business Transacted—
Accident & Sickness—Motor Car—Burglary
Fidelity Guarantee—Cycle—Plate Glass.
And Lift Insurances.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.


THE
BOMBAY PHOTO ENGRAVING Co
Photo Engravers & Designers
BEAUTIFUL & FAITHFUL REPRODUCTIONS BY OUR PERFECT HALF-TONE & THREE-COLOUR PROCESS
Wood & Metal Engravers
13, TAMRIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BUNGA[illegible]
THE BOMB[illegible]
GULAMALI [illegible]USFIN
21 BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY
ESTAB 1888. TELEGRAM—[illegible]

Printed and published by BHUSHUN CHANDRA ROY for the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medow St' Fort, Bombay.